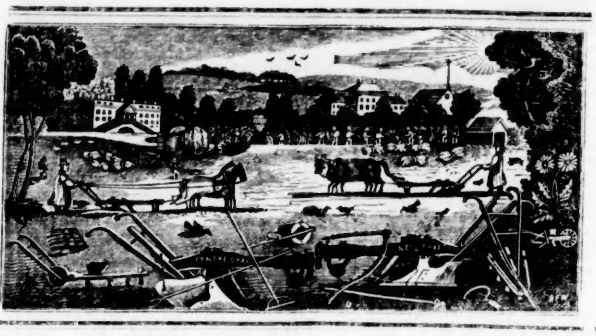
CULTI  VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor. — WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

[O]ffice over No. 29 State Street. — Entrance in Congress Square.

[VOL]UME 3. — BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1841. — NUMBER 35.

[BOS]TON CULTIVATOR.

[Published] Saturday Mornings, by OTIS BREWER, [No.] 29 State St. entrance in Congress Square.

[TERMS.] $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed [six] months (at which time all subscriptions [are con]sidered due.) $2 50 will be charged.

[S]ubscribers wish their papers stopped they [must notify] me to that effect and at the time their sub[scription] expires. Every subscriber will be held re[sponsible fo]r the payment of his paper so long as it is [sent] to the Post Office, Tavern, or any other [place wh]ere he may have ordered it, until I am [notifi]ed to the contrary.

[No paper] will be discontinued until all arrearages [are paid, u]nless at the option of the Proprietor.

[All l]etters and papers (POSTAGE PAID) *must* [be directe]d to OTIS BREWER, Proprietor of the [Cultivator,] Boston, Mass.

[TERMS] OF ADVERTISING. For three insertions [of 12 lines or] less, 75 cts., over five, and not exceeding [nine,] ...0; over nine, and not exceeding fourteen, [...; ove]r fourteen, and not exceeding eighteen, [...; on]e sixth part of the above prices for each in[sertion afte]r the three first.

[Agri]cultural Department.

[Ha]lf an Acre--Sow Grass Seed.

[A far]mer who has but very little capital [and a] team may do much to improve his [farm] at that season. A wheelbarrow will [do] quick work as any cart when the [matter to] be removed lies nigh the place [where it] is wanted. We see thousands of [acres of] good land within a short distance [of the ci]ty, which now produce but a tri[fle to th]e owner, yet with a little outlay [these a]cres may be made to produce stout [crop]s of grass.

[Man]y of these acres can be reclaimed [at smal]l expense, and when they are prop[erly]... [o]ne they are well worth two hundred [dollars] each. They will yield an annual [crop] which will pay the interest of that [sum ye]arly. If any one has doubts on [the s]ubject let him try half an acre; and [if he] will proceed on our plan we will en[gage ei]ther to sell his first crop of hay [...] for enough to repay the whole cost [of pre]paring the land, or we will never [advise] him again with our advice.

[Farm]ers are now engaged in many pla[ces in p]loughing under their green crops [of] oats and their buckwheat—but the [season has] been so dry that the grass seed [can]not be sown before we have rain. [The gre]en crop may be covered much [better w]hen the soil is sufficiently moist, [and tho]se who have many acres to be [plough]ed cannot delay their ploughing, though [the see]ding may be delayed.

[A lar]ge, or at least a broad plough, is [necess]ary to cover the green crops well, [and a yo]ke of oxen may as well draw a [large-s]ized plough as a small one in land [that] were ploughed in the spring. Don't [forget t]o lash a withe or a bush under the [plough] beam to sweep down the green [crop], that all may be nicely buried.

[G]ather up matter for manures.

[Thos]e who have low pasture lands may [fin]d rushes, coarse grass, weeds and [other m]atter which is worth gathering to [put] in the manure heap, or in a stack [to be u]sed as a litter for cattle and horses [or ho]gs. The roadside also furnishes [an abu]ndance in many places, and now is [the time] to gather the same. Soil from [the roa]dside may often be taken away [withou]t detriment to the road; and quan[tities] of this should now be laid by the [side o]f the hog pen and the back house, [to be t]hrown in two or three times a week, [to tak]e up all the matter which would [cause] an unhealthy effluvia about the [house]. When this is practiced, these [heaps] of foul matter never become offen[sive t]o the inmates of the house, though [they a]re placed very near it. The wash [from the] drain should also be carefully bu[ried w]ith loam at this season both for the [purpos]e of increasing the manure heap, [and fo]r keeping the air pure about the [dwelli]ng house.

[A] few loads of loam should now be [carted] into the cowyard, and as soon as [the co]ws are turned away a shovel full [should] be thrown upon each heap of fresh [manur]e which is found there; this will in[crease] and preserve the virtue of the ma[nure], while it will render the cowyard a [more] suitable place for the milkpail.

[Th]e late rains which have extended gen[erally] over Delaware, Maryland and Vir[ginia] have done much for the farmer, and [accou]nts state that the crop of Corn will [be an a]verage one.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Encouragement to Agriculture.

TEWKSBURY, Aug. 18, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Dear Sir—Why is agriculture depressed below the sister arts? The advancement of agriculture is the PRIMAL OBJECT of our national prosperity said Madison.

"In the Newburyport Herald, the question is asked, "whether, if capital and enterprise *were thrown into agriculture in the same way as manufactures and commerce* it might not quite as often prove to be profitable, and lead to as great improvements in this art, which lies at the foundation of all others. It is quite evident, that in this country, *agriculture often fails for the want of capital.* In every other employment, capital is lavished with a liberal hand, but it is stinted out to this in meagre pittances, and there is comparatively little interest taken in improvements which tend to abridge labor, and in the acquisition of knowledge, in regard to the art of cultivation. In England capital *is directed as liberally to agriculture* as it is to *commerce and manufactures; and is even a more profitable investment.* The writer had either a faint conception of the *real cause* of the depression of our agriculture or shrunk from a bold expression of it, for fear of giving offence. I shall speak freely on this question, in the hope that I may elicit inquiry, awake farmers to the cause and the remedy, and perchance, if I am in error, be convinced of it, by superior intelligence.

Let young farmers and old then consider well the present position of our agriculture, and settle for themselves the question, whether agriculture — considering its paramount importance to the public weal — commands as much of the spare capital in the state as commerce, trade, manufactures or corporations — If not? Why? *Whence and why comes this universal answer from one end of the land to the other,* "NO MONEY TO LET ON REAL ESTATE!" Is not agriculture of the first importance among human pursuits? I answer yes — *Yes*, because a man may live naked, but he cannot live without production. Now if agriculture is the first great business of human society, occupying fourteen twentieths of our entire population, the answer "*no money to let on real estate,*" should ring from one end of the Union to the other, in every farmers ears, till all are aroused to the investigation of the cause, and *firmly resolved to apply the remedy.* Is not agriculture depressed both in public opinion and *in fact*, below manufactures, commerce and corporations? Do we not see the rising generation giving it a reluctant support,—scrambling as it were for the better chances in commerce and manufactures, fathers and mothers of ability, all educating their sons and daughters for something *different*, and in their opinion, *better* for them than agriculture. Am I told that this unnatural and ruinous state of things is the result of *mere taste* and *aversion to labor?* out with the idea, I should libel the common sense and sound judgment of my countrymen, if I, for a moment, should entertain the idea. What! this vast movement in the social elements, upheaving like an earthquake, without foundation, resting on airy nothing? No, my friends, this state of things has a foundation as broad as the Atlantic, and all but as firm as our mountains, and I fear, unless we arouse ourselves, the current is as fatally set as the Falls of Niagara.

Are not the splendid rewards held out to commerce, manufactures, and corporations by *partial* and *special* legislation the moving cause of this state of things? Do not the rising generation see with their own eyes, are they not dazzled with the princely magnificence, the boundless wealth of the manufacturer and the merchant? Do they not see if large fortunes are to be won, and the applause of men, they must abandon the plough, and join the favorite branches of American legislation?? Do they not see the prediction of Jefferson *beginning* to be fulfilled "that the time *will* come when commerce, manufactures, and corporations, the favorite branches of American legislation shall rule over a plundered and beggared yeomanry? Do they not see all the spare money, *once* in our country towns and villages, gathered into the Banks, governed by rules, as to time and security &c. which to all practical purposes exclude even *the hope* to agriculture, of any relief from this capital? Do they not know, that by our system of joint stock companies a direct inducement from one to six per cent. is held out to the man of money not to invest in land? that by the general law of this Commonwealth, a capitalist can take safely but six per cent. of agriculturists, while he can avail himself of our corporation system and take safely from eight to sixteen per cent? that agriculture requires large capital, and that a farmer who cannot command the capital necessary for the successful prosecution of his business must be a sorry slave? Do they not know that capitalists in order to carry out their corporate speculations not only use their *own* money, but avail themselves of *heavy loans* from the Banks at six per cent. and invest the same money in stocks at ten and twelve per cent. and that it is worse than fruitless, for the farmer to attempt to compete with them at the Bank counter for loans? Do they not know that guardians, and trustees of immense estates invest in stocks, in preference to loans to farmers on real estate, because in the *one* instance, they get from eight to twelve per cent. and in the *other*, but six? Do they not see manufactures, commerce, corporations built up by special laws, state and national, professing to build up the farmer, and *yet* agriculture is as far behind as ever, obliged to plod on for a bare subsistence, while those favorite branches, ride coach and six, holding out the *impudent, false profession*, that in order to build up agriculture, the farmer we most submit to the double and twisted system of corporations and high tariffs?

In answering the above questions, every practical mind can see cause enough for the depression of our agriculture, the want of capital and enterprise enlisted in its behalf, without talking about *taste* or *aversion* to labor.

Why, ever since our boyhood, changes have been rung on the necessity of the protection to domestic manufactures, of Banks, of grants for literary purposes, of *commercial facilities*, but when has the American press spoke out bold for AGRICULTURAL *facilities*? When has the farmer like the merchant *knocked at the door of the White House and demanded relief at the hands of the Executive, and been urged to it and sustained by the political press?*—All American Agriculture wants is wise and honest statesmen CONNECTED WITH THE SOIL, who will manfully and boldly carry out the principles of Washington and Madison, instead of filling legislative assemblies with professional men, merchants, retired capitalists, *whose whole property is in banks, and joint stock companies.* In Europe, those whose property is mostly in real estate — where the best business is not monopolized — *are the law givers*, and legislate better for farmers, than corporators or persons who have not a tie of interest or sympathy with farmers.

Says Mr. Gordon, an able writer in the Albany Cultivator, "It appears to me that our politicians, both of the Union and the States, *have always been legislating at the wrong end of affairs.* If the states would adopt a course of legislation that would bring all the talents in them to bear upon the soils, wealth would soon be so abundant, that roads, colleges, and improvements, would be made where ever they are needed. *Nature made our country principally for agriculture*, and the *neglect of it, throws every thing else into confusion and distress.* It is high time, for us to rise, and assert our rights, let us vote down at the ballot box every puffed politician, who would lead us away from our main interest by *filling our heads exclusively with Van Burenism, Clayism, or Harrisonism, or any other kind of ism.* Let us make them act, and speak out, for the interest of our country, or *leave them at home*, and select other law givers, who *will study this vital blood* of our Country. It is in vain to disguise any longer, to this point we must come at last," the sooner the better in my opinion.

I do not pretend to say that Agriculture has not advanced the last twenty years, but I *do declare* without the fear of contradiction, that it has not advanced so fast as commerce, trade, manufactures, the mechanic arts, or corporate interests. It would be a miracle, if it had not, enlisting as it does, the indomitable energies of fourteen twentieths of our entire population, the most illustrious, the most frugal, the most temperate, which nothing hardly short of omnipotence can crush. If you declare that it has advanced as fast as the sister arts, point me not to *splendid* fortunes, but even *moderate* ones that have followed farming as a pursuit as tens of thousands and millions have corporations, manufactures and commerce. In Europe, splendid fortunes reward the farmer, as well as the merchant and the manufacturer; and the reason *is*, though they have laws of entails and primogeniture which relate to individual members of the same family, they have no laws of favoritism to depress or elevate either of the sister arts which constitute the political family under modern civilization.

I have no faith in the doctrine that agriculture is *a pursuit of small gain*; the way a man may get a comfortable living — other things being equal — I hold as she, of the arts, is first in importance, she *if not first, may be equal*, in profit.

I am told that it is easy to complain and some people are naturally querelous, and if I could point out the *modus operandi*, or the precise way the evils of which I complain can be remedied it would be better — but this I will undertake to do in my way, though it will raise the cry of *mad dog*, make some trouble in the family of the arts, — yet, as I have a remedy for the evil, in the right to my own opinions & the conscious rectitude of my purpose, I shall declare my views of reform freely leaving consequences to take care of themselves.

In the first place, I believe an *unequal* share of taxes is thrown upon agriculture. The present laws of taxation do not *necessarily*, and *positively* expose the money of the rich invested in Bank, insurance, and other stocks to the eyes or knowledge of assessors. I cannot see the justice or the necessity of taxing a young farmer for the full value of his farm, when it is under a mortgage to his neighbor for one half its value.

Could not both these evils be remedied by a law compelling corporations to report the amount of any man's stock to the oppressors and also assessing the amount of the mortgage to the *mortgagee*, to be alien on the real estate, and it paid by the mortgagor, to be in payment of the mortgage debt. The indirect taxes raised by the tariff, bear too hard on agriculture. The consumer pays the duties. Farmers and their families are fourteen twentieths of the consumers. Now if agriculture pays fourteen dollars in twenty of the immense revenues of this nation, what does it get in return? Does the present tariff exclude foreign wool, grain, potatoes, bread-stuff? No! What then is the adequate consideration to the farmer for paying fourteen twentieths, as many million, to protect and build up other branches of business? I doubt if our system excluded absolutely such produces, as are the fruit of our agriculture, and FOREIGN LABORERS, and admitted the duty free, sugar, tea, coffee, and other foreign products, which have become necessary, whether this tariff would not be a hard bargain for the farmer, considering the fact, that the protection is monopolized by capitalists, however skillful a manufacturer a farmer's son may be, he could hardly hope ever to enjoy the full fruit of that skill in Massachusetts.

In the second place our system of corporations, stimulated by the tariff has taken away all inducement to the capitalists to make loans to aid agriculture and has thrown capital and enterprise out of agriculture. I know of no way to *change* the direction of capital and enterprise, but by the removing this inducement, which has already oppressed the farmer to the earth — as it had its *life*, so it may have its *death in legislation.* I would modify our monied institutions so that to a certain extent they should loan money on real estate in the country, in a way adapted to meet the wants of agriculture — that certain other institutions, such as Saving Banks, should not invest in stocks, or make loans to corporations, and if I am told people would not deposit, I would say if they ask the government to aid them to invest large masses of money, they must take that aid in way consistent with the best interests of society. I would have rigid and penal laws to prevent Directors of Banks, monopolizing the Bank funds.

I would take away the inducement to capitalists to get up joint stock companies and to use THEIR OWN and ALL THE FUNDS they can command by the means of the banking system to carry them on, by placing all such companies AS TO BUSINESS PRIVILEGES ON THE SAME LEVEL AS THE COMMON PEOPLE IN THEIR COMMON AFFAIRS. I would probe this desperate wound of our agriculture to the bottom by the introduction of the principle of the personal liability of stockholders into all our business corporations. I would say to the patient, FLINCH NOT, 'TIS LIFE OR DEATH WITH YOU. This done, guardians and trustees of immense estates, men of millions would no longer count the difference in profits between loans on real estate and investment in stocks — they would no longer find it profitable to borrow their tens of millions at banks at six per cent. to invest in stocks at ten. TRUE IT IS, as Mr. Gordon says, "our politicians both of the State and Union HAVE ALWAYS BEEN LEGISLATING AT THE WRONG END OF AFFAIRS."

There is another consideration I will but suggest as having A STRONG TENDENCY to elevate the character of our agriculture, and protect her against the encroachments of her sister arts. It is the introduction into our colleges of professorships of agriculture as in the colleges throughout Europe. Then our youths, who are to be trained to be law-givers, would early imbibe the elementary principles of the science, the art of agriculture, its importance and its pleasures, and when they shall have become our lawgivers and rulers, they will return again to the embrace of agriculture, as age to the memories of youth, and WILL PROTECT the farmer, while confined at his plough, from iniquitous legislation. OUR PRESENT scholars graduate without a sympathy for agriculture, knowing as little of the principles of production and science of agriculture as the child of the forest or the man of the moon.

Finally I would say, farmers, the WORK OF REFORM is in your hands; you have but TO WILL, and IT IS DONE. Then, like other professions, hold your conventions, circulate your agricultural papers—assert your rights as boldly as the manufacturer or the merchant; exhibit the same indomitable zeal and obstinate perseverance which marks the politician, with a single eye to the dignity of your profession, and the prosperous prosecution of your business — your sons, and your daughters, yea, succeeding generations, demand the effort. Anticipate with me the lapse of two centuries under our present system, and paint to your mind the condition of an American farmer. Appeal not to the Helots of ancient Greece, the Boors of Russia, or the Chartists of England; they can afford you but little aid to describe the ignorance, the abjectness, the servitude of that condition.

I am a devoted friend of agriculture — I have relieved my mind of a burden of anxiety, in the hope to elicit cooperation.

I am most respectfully,

Your ob't, H. C. MERRIAM.

There is so much truth in the statements made by our Tewksbury correspondent to be hidden from the view of farmers. The tendency of our laws is to encourage the investment of capital in any business rather than in agriculture. The consequence is that enterprizing young men with little capital are deterred from engaging in farming, since that, as well as all other business, to be carried on to advantage, requires much outlay. Lands are high in all places near our good markets, and none who are not inheritors of real estate or other property can procure farms of their own until they are advanced so far in life that their strength and enterprise are on the wane. Hence a large portion of our young men who intended to live by farming have emigrated to new countries where lands are cheap.

Could such men have greater facilities for hiring money on real estate—not of usurers, nor of institutions where their notes must be renewed every sixty days—the waste lands of New England would be more likely to be taken up; and old farms purchased by young men would be more likely to be well cultivated than they now are when hired, or when in the actual occupation of the superannuated.

On the subject of unequal taxation we have more than once expressed our own views. While the young and enterprising farmer is obliged to pay taxes on every dollar's worth of property IN HIS POSSESSION, though he may be indebted to capitalists for one half of it;—those capitalists are allowed to dodge and not be taxed for one tenth part of the estate they own, clear of all incumbrance!!

Every one knows this, yet who shall be found among our legislators to step forward and endeavor to remedy the evil?—Nobody;—no not one. If wealthy men were all made to pay their full share of the taxes, they would fall, as they should do, quite lightly on the poorer classes.—If the laws compelled wealth to contribute its equal share, we should need no special legislation to lighten the burthens of the poor, or of those who might choose to run in debt for farms. The assessment of taxes on the mortgages of real estate (as suggested) would not aid the mortgagor, for it would lessen his facility of borrowing. We need only *equal* legislation to relieve the poorer classes from injustice. [ED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Sir,—I would correct a communication sent to you by me, dated June 21st, 1841, concerning an acre of corn which I had planted, the width of furrows, number of kernels in a hill, &c. I think I wrote you that I put three kernels in a hill; it was stated in your paper of July 3d, to have been 13 kernels in a hill; it should have been 3 only. Please to correct it, as it may give an erroneous impression to some readers who are new beginners in farming.

Yours,

DRAPER PARMENTER.

Attleboro, August, 1841.

The surest way is to make use of letters instead of figures, in all communications for the press. We supposed Mr. P. intended *thirteen* kernels, as there was a mark beside the figure 3. Some farmers drop a large number with a design to pull up the supernumeraries. [ED.

Early rising and going to the plough, or on a journey at three or four o'clock in the morning in the summer; stop at ten, and begin again at three or four o'clock in the afternoon until night, is the best mode of working man and beast.

The individual who lives a life of temperance and virtue, and partakes daily of sufficient active exercise, requires no opiate to lull him to repose.

On Seeding Grass Lands.

PITTSFIELD, Aug. 16, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Sir: I addressed you a few weeks since from Lancaster, when I proposed to you seven questions upon converting meadow lands into "English grass." Your answers were most satisfactory and instructive. Still I have a few more questions upon this same subject, which I am happy to find is attracting very generally, the attention of the agricultural community. Many farmers differ as to the best mode of regenerating meadows. One advises to fill up the "bogs" and make the ground dry and level with gravel, then spread upon this, "compost manure," and seed it down, while another recommends by all means to "turn it up" one season before seeding, "otherwise the rushes and bog grass will again spring up." Which of the methods is best?

The meadows to which I referred, consists of 20 acres; only eight of which will require ditching and gravel; I have not sufficient manure to attend to the whole of it this year. If I cart gravel this fall upon the part which is "boggy," so as to fill up the bogs, and have it in preparation to "turn up" next year, shall I gain anything by it, or will the *gravel* injure the crop of grass next season? What are the component parts of the "compost manure" which you recommend for low lands? You recommend for "ornamental greens" about our dwellings, "composts, and the grass seed to be harrowed in; what month is it most advisable to sow the seed? I am prejudiced against "seeding down" lands in the "fall." An instance came within my knowledge a year since, the results of which were very unfavorable. A farmer turned up four acres of his mowing and seeded it immediately down; in the spring he discovered he had lost his seed and a part of his labor, for it was winter killed. I attributed it to a thaw which melted the snow entirely from the earth, succeeded by several cold days, which cracked the ground and killed the young roots of the new grass. Is there not always a great risk in seeding lands in the fall? Yours with respect,

"AMATEUR."

Pittsfield, Aug. 16, 1841.

No sir, there is no great risk in fall seeding. Grass will sometimes be winter killed whether it has been recently set or whether it has been mown for years; and grass sown in the spring will very often be summer killed. We are never sure of a good crop, but grass is as certain as any vegetable growth; and grass which is set in the fall is not half so liable to be destroyed by the winter frosts as by the summer sun. When we have sown low meadow lands we have never suffered from winter killing; but we cannot say the same when we have sown high and dry lands in autumn.

Different bottom lands must be treated in different ways, according to circumstances. Low lands which can be well turned over with a plough, should be so treated, for this is the cheapest mode of regenerating them. They should be rolled down well, and a compost made of stable manure and gravel should be spread on and harrowed in—one load of manure to three or four loads of soil, &c., and not half the amount of stable manure will be required for a good dressing, which we usually apply for corn or for potatoes.

If the meadow of Amateur has been properly drained, he will do better to finish his work as he goes than to begin a great piece and leave it for next year.—If the meadow cannot be ploughed, and it has a surface of grass only and no bushes, the best mode we know of is to cart or wheel on loam or fine gravel sufficient to bury up the grass completely; and two or three inches of loam will accomplish this if no hassocks or deep holes are in the way. When these abound pare off the protuberances and fill the hollows with them before the loam is carted on.

A meadow of twenty acres must lie, some of it, a great distance from shore. It will be best in such case to try a few acres first which lie nearest to the loam, &c., to be carted on. When this is well done it will be hard enough by another year to bear a team, and the process may be extended from year to year.

The first of September is the time we always choose to sow down for mowing, as the grass will then best escape the heat of summer, and will have time to get root for winter. On peat bottoms we have been successful when we sowed as late as the fifteenth. [ED.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, 1841.

For Terms—See First Page.

Speaking in Public Assemblies.

The faculty of speaking well before publi assemblies is rare; many persons can speak tol erably,—but to speak well; to say just enough and no more; to speak to the point in issue; and to know when to sit down—these denote good sense, good judgment, good taste, and good manners.

Legislative assemblies generally frame rules to regulate the members and they allow the presiding officer to enforce these rules and to keep the talker somewhere nigh the subject of debate; for a majority of the talking world long ago agreed that it would be more proper to discuss one subject at a time than to talk of all at once and to decide on all in a lump.

Some people—we speak only of males now—are not fond of talking, and they choose to have all debates carried on by others, while another portion seem to be afflicted with an eternal diarrhœa of words, and when those have once begun to flow it seems as hard to cut them short as it was for the sailor to cut off the stream of ropy cider which was playing into his gullet.

Rules are therefore found necessary in all public assemblies to regulate the manner of debating; but the present House of Representatives have found that in this last session the length of time should also be prescribed or limited. Accordingly after they had become tired of hearing sundry members speak *against* time, they resolved that in future they should be governed by the hands of the clock; and since the minute hand was known to survey the whole field of the clock-face in a single hour it was most logically concluded that this length of time would be exactly adequate to a good survey of any subject which should come before the House.

This reasoning was probably as accurate as most of that which has passed as such at this session; and the rule was found to work most admirably in restraint of that class who sometimes talk rather too much but yet are found willing to give a fair and common sense construction to all restraints imposed by the House. And day after day we find the presiding officer pointing to the hand of the clock and winking to the speaker in the very midst of his argument and while rising to the very pinnacle of his eloquence; stopping the whole torrent in mid volley and warning the rapt debator that his time has come.

But how difficult to establish rules to restrain the strong! Laws are said to be cobwebs, catching and holding small flies but yielding to large and strong ones. Like webs too they have small crevices which very small animals, not contemplated by the spider can creep thro' without breaking. Such animals, when the web is close, *will run round and avoid it*, and this they call giving the web a strict construction—a construction not embracing what it purports to embrace on a general view.

Mr. Wise of Virginia, was the first to discover a loop-hole in the rule of the House. He spoke his hour out on Saturday, but he had not let out all his steam! What must be done? His boiler will burst, thought a friend who sat near him, and to save him he rose instantly and made a new motion to strike out the first section of the bill—the new bank bill—which the debator was opposing. Mr. Wise immediately obtained the floor again and proceeded. He was called to order by a member, but the Speaker of the House decided that under the new motion he had a right to speak another hour! The House must now provide that no member shall speak more than one hour on one question, *nor longer at one time*. Perhaps they may say that neither the letter nor the spirit of the rule shall be violated, and then how can the members creep through?

Old people tell us the town of Boston once made a bye-law forbidding all servants to walk the streets at night without a lantern—on the next night a servant was seized and carried before a magistrate for violating the law; but he produced his lantern though he had no candle in it. The law was amended and it provided that there should be a candle in the lantern.—The servant was again caught in the darkness of the night; but producing to the magistrate his lantern and a candle in it he was discharged; and a third law provided that the candle should be lighted.

Phi Beta Kappa.

The exercises of this society were well attended. Mr. Hedge's oration comprised an able and manly view of the scholar's position and duty in the struggles between conservatism and reform. He declared that no one was beyond the reach of public opinion and that it was the part of wisdom to adopt what was rational in the new systems of the day; thus we could more effectually resist their absurdities. Time, one hour and twenty minutes.

The Poet, Mr. Ingersoll, enchained the attention of the audience. The animated countenances of the hearers responded to the happy and playful expression of the Poet's features; while they applauded his "decided hits." After humorously asserting that he must be a poet, ex-officio, because the Committee, all honorable men, had made him so, he rhymed, with reason too, that "our golden age is now." Like a true genius he left off so soon that we wished he had been longer—wisely resolving we should not have too much of a good thing.

The Magnolia.

This is the title of a new paper published weekly at Cambridgeport. The publishers say, "The Magnolia is intended for a family paper, in which *Temperance* will hold a prominent part.

Down!! Down!!! The stock of the U. S. Bank sold in New York on Monday for 12 per cent. for 100.

Latest from Washington.

The proceedings of Congress of Tuesday are received. The "Fiscal Corporation Bill" was received in the Senate from the House and read twice. Mr. Tappan moved to postpone it indefinitely, but Mr. Berrien made some remarks on the impropriety of leaving the Treasury unregulated by law and the motion to postpone was rejected. It is the general opinion that this bill will pass the Senate.

The Land Distribution Bill has passed the Senate, 28 to 22, but it was amended and therefore must be sent back to the House where it will probably pass. It is not probable that the President will veto this bill. Mr. Calhoun spoke against it at much length and appealed to the members of the Eastern states to aid in appropriating the proceeds of the sales of land to the defence of the country and its valuable commerce. Mr. Archer defended the bill as a measure of relief to the states, but did not conclude, when the Senate went into Executive session.

The sum of $497,000 is asked for to pay the debts of the Post Office Department. No one in the Senate questioned the amount due.

Mary C. Rogers.

Diligent search has been made, but no murderer or seducer of this young woman has yet been found. Morse, who was suspected and arrested in Worcester county, was examined in New York and discharged. He clearly showed that he was on Staten island during the Sunday when the young woman was supposed to have been murdered at Hoboken. The last rumor is that Miss R. has been recently seen in Pittsburg in company with a Mr. Getchell, to whom she was supposed to be married, but we cannot place much dependence on this; though many people have doubts of her having been murdered.

The Annual Commencement,

At Harvard University, was numerously attended on Wednesday. We learn that the exercises were very creditable to the Institution and to the performers. The day was a fine one though the roads were excessively dusty.

Suicides.

A correspondent writes from Philadelphia under date of August 24th that two suicides were perpetrated in that city on Monday last. The names of the persons were Charles Heath, hardware dealer; and Lehr, a portrait painter.

Farmer's Journal.

Mr. S. W. Cole, formerly editor of the Yankee Farmer, has sent us a specimen number of a new paper which he proposes to publish monthly in Boston with the above title. The sheet is of the same size as that of the N. E. Farmer, and is folded in like manner.

Fire and Loss of Life.

It is a painful service again to record an occurrence which has produced incalculable suffering and a melancholy loss of life. Some of the particulars will be found in the following from the Onondaga Standard, published at Syracuse, N. Y., on Saturday last:—

"At about half past 9 o'clock last evening, the alarm of fire was given, which brought most of our citizens to a wooden building situated on the tow path of the Oswego canal, nearly in rear of the county clerk's office, and occupied as a joiner's shop by Charles Goings. At the time we had reached the spot, the roof of the building was completely enveloped in flames.—The engine companies were near the fire, and appeared to be doing good execution. Presently we heard a cry of "powder! powder! there is powder in the building!" When this cry was first given, nearly the whole crowd rushed back, but the move was but momentary. Most of those nearest the fire maintained their position, and very few appeared to place any credit in the report. At this time we were standing within fifty or sixty feet of the flames—the building had been on fire perhaps fifteen minutes—when a tremendous explosion took place, completely checking the fire and demolishing the building. This explosion lasted we should think four or five seconds, filling the air with fragments of the building, and creating the greatest consternation imaginable. The noise of the explosion having ceased, all was still for a moment, and then the most heart-rending groans that ever reached our ears were distinctly heard.

The first person whom we met after the shock was Mr. Myers, the lock tender, a tall, athletic man, with part of his face blown off, and his head and shoulders completely covered with cinders and blood. He begged some one to go home with him, and two persons readily accompanied him. The next was a person brought out dead: one side of his head having been blown off, and his brains fallen out. From this followed other scenes which it is impossible to describe. All was confusion. Although the sight of the dead and the dying was horrible, it was scarcely less than that of the living, inquiring for their relatives—parents for their children, and wives, almost frantic with despair, for their husbands.

Every thing, we believe, was done that could have been done under the circumstances. An extra train of cars was run to Auburn for physicians, and our hotel keepers threw open their doors for the reception of the wounded. We were on the ground an hour after the explosion occurred, and witnessed the greatest kindness on the part of all. Every effort was made to extricate the bodies, and to afford all the consolations and relief that could be afforded.

As to the origin of the fire, it is unknown, but it is supposed that it was the work of an incendiary. The fire appeared to have commenced in the top of the building. The powder—some say ten, others fifteen kegs—was placed on the ground floor, under a work bench, and belonged to Malcom & Hudson.

Such is a brief and imperfect sketch of this awful calamity—a calamity, which, from the carelessness, avarice, or malignity of one, or two, or three persons, has sent, or probably will send, not less than thirty of their fellow-beings from time into eternity; and most of them without a moment's warning. What a subject for reflection! Let those who escaped—and we are among the number—feel grateful to that good Being whose ways, though inscrutable, are always just.

The Russian Steam Frigate that has been building for some months past at New York, made an experiment trip to Poughkeepsie, on Saturday last. She had a party on board comprising among the number, M. de Bodisco, the Russian Minister, Captain Van Shantz, and Lieut. Flotoff, of the Russian Navy, and Mr. Pepin of the Russian engineers, together with the agents, builders, and engine makers. Her sailing qualities, it is said, proved completely satisfactory. At no time had she a full head of steam on, and yet she reached the speed of 9 to 9 1-2 knots per hour

Proceedings of Congress.

SATURDAY, Aug. 21. *Senate.* The discussion of the Land Distribution Bill was resumed and continued during the day. The amendment pending when the House adjourned was one providing that when the duty on any imported article amounts to more than twenty per cent., the provisions of the act for the distribution shall cease.

House. A resolution was offered that the Bank Bill should be taken out of committee at 4 o'clock. It was subsequently amended so as to close the debate upon it at 4 o'clock on Monday, and in that shape passed. The opposition members, many of them asked to be excused from voting, on the ground that the resolution contemplated an infringement of the liberty of discussion—but the vote on the resolution was pretty full—117 yeas to 76 nays.

Mr. Wise made a speech in which he was very bitter in opposition to Mr. Clay whom he took to task in his speech in the Senate, the other day; and also expressed it as his own opinion that Mr. Tyler would *veto* this new bill. Mr. Tyler had expressed his opposition, in the veto message, to a Bank of Discount, but said nothing *in favor* of a Bank of Exchange. He more than once declared that Mr. Tyler would veto this bill.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

MONDAY, Aug. 23.

The resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 30th of August, offered by Mr. Tappan, was taken up in the Senate, to-day, and laid on the table. No day of adjournment will be fixed, until the measures now before Congress are disposed of.

Land Bill passed to a third Reading.

This Bill, after a long and full discussion, was today, ordered to be read a third time, and the amendments engrossed—yeas 28, nays 22, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mounton, Nicholson, Pierce, Preston, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—22.

The amendment offered by Mr. Berrien was adopted, with a modification proposed by Mr. Allen, which is given, in brackets, as follows:

"That if at any time, during the existence of this act, there shall be an imposition of duties inconsistent with the provisions of the act of 2d March, 1832, entitled "an act to modify the act of 14th February, 1832, and all the acts imposing duties on imports [*or any of them*] then the distribution provided in this act shall be suspended, and shall so continue until the cause of its suspension shall be removed, and, when removed, if not prevented by the provisions of this act, such distribution shall be renewed."

The Senate spent a short time in Executive Session, and, it is said, that the nomination of Judge Breckenridge was confirmed as Commissioner under the convention with Mexico, vice Judge Rowan, resigned. Mr. Hoffman of Md., was appointed to this office, but declined accepting it.

Fiscal Corporation Bill Passed.

In the *House*, the Fiscal Corporation Bill was taken up, in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, spoke in its support.—Mr. M. drew a very crowded House. Half of the Senate was present, and the galleries were full. His speech was very conciliatory as regards Mr. Tyler.

In the course of his remarks, he said, he knelt not at the foot of the Executive, as a suppliant, but, if he should be pleased to sign this Bill, he would be very glad. He hoped he would sign it, and believed that he would do so—for it would give peace to the country and union to the party. He wished this, not for the purpose of setting up a Dictator in opposition to the Executive; not for the purpose of dissolving the Cabinet; nor for the purpose of dissolving the Union so happily effected between the white and the red rose; not for the purpose of arraying the North and the South against each other, &c.—There were two clauses in this bill from which the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) inferred that the President could not, would not, dare approve it. The first was this—that the power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union, has been a question of dispute, &c., and that his own opinion had been universally proclaimed to be against the exercise of any such power by this government. The second was the paragraph at the close of the message respecting a United States Bank with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposit in the several States, which, he says, he can never sanction.

Mr. M. drew a different inference from the message. He read that portion of it which relates to "the power of the government to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public revenue, and incidentally to regulate the commerce and exchanges," and argued that the President here declared himself unequivocally in favor of a Bank of Exchanges.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

Bankers' Management.

THE RIGHT WAY.—We are told that holders of the bills of some of the N. Orleans Banks are having them protested when payment is refused for specie, and then attaching funds deposited in the New York banks for security and payment. The principal suspended banks have money deposited at the East with which they are able to meet all demands against them if only they can pocket a premium of five or ten per cent. The sooner they are compelled to pay at *par*, the better.

The game which these Banks are playing against the people, and the trade of the country is described in the following letter, received by one of our principal bill drawers from his correspondent, in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11, 1841.

"The contraction in our currency was in June, $1,200,000; in July, $920,000. It is still going on, but will not be so much during the present month, Our Banks are all checking out and preparing for the operation of the ensuing season. Some of them are seriously desirous of bringing about specie payments, but others contract with the view of reducing the exchanges and playing over again the same game of last season, viz: buying large exchanges in the early part of the season when the currency is most contracted; inflating the currency by a continuation of purchasers; then raising exchanges in order to check out to advantage, as the bills they purchase come to maturity. I therefore infer that exchange will this year take nearly the same course as last; that is, be at the lowest point at the opening of the season, and gradually advance. This course will be in fact inevitable, unless some period be fixed for resumption of payments in specie, which would keep the exchanges steady by confining the purchase of exchange by the banks within the limits of their disposable capitals. The subject of resumption, though frequently discussed, is not by any means decided. There is little good faith shewn by the most influential, and no man can say which way the scale will preponderate. Should a National Bank be established, resumption would be postponed until a Branch be located here; but the certainty of resumption at any fixed period would keep our currency steady and our exchanges from fluctuating."

Police Court.

THURSDAY. *Highway Robbery.* Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Tuesday night, while returning to his home through Clark street, Mr. *Daniel Ballard, Jr.*, was assailed by seven ruffians, knocked down, kicked till he was senseless, and robbed of his watch, chain, and memorandum book. The attack was so sudden and violent, that he was unable to recognize either of the assailants. On Wednesday, upon a search-warrant, the watch was found in a chamber of a house at the corner of Ann and Clark streets, and officers Merrifield and Shute received such hints as induced them to arrest two hard tickets, named *Charles M. Whitehouse* and *James White*, frequenters of the house in which the watch and chain were found. Their suspicions were also grounded in part upon expressions which dropped from the prisoners, who were brought up for examination yesterday afternoon, but, on account of the absence of material witnesses, the case was put off till this afternoon, and they were re-committed for want of bail in the sum of $2000 each.

Mr. Ballard was very savagely beaten, and whenever he raised his head to utter a cry of alarm, he was brutally kicked in the face. His forehead, cheek, nose, and mouth were cut, and his body badly bruised, but not so severely as to prevent his appearance in court yesterday.

RELUCTANT WITNESSES. On Wednesday the business of the court was entirely interrupted in consequence of the non-appearance of material witnesses, male and female, summoned against MARIA FITCH, charged with theft, and a woman named M'Laughlin, for drunkenness.

Yesterday they were all brought in by the compulsory process of capias, and sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs, for disobeying the original summons. One of the women, a married woman, had not the cash to pay this unexpected bill, and knew no one in court whom she could ask to go bail till the afternoon, that she might have time to go home and get the pewter. She sought relief in tears, and they melted the heart of an old British soldier present, who volunteered to become bail, and she went her way rejoicing, and promptly at the appointed hour after dinner she came into court, and paid up the penalty.

MRS. FITCH, for stealing the cape of a cloak, was committed for trial at the Municipal Court.

JAMES M'LAUGHLIN and MATTHEW HUNT laborers, were caught in the act of carrying off two boxes of butter from the market wagon of Calvin S. Knight, near Quincy market, on Wednesday night. They declined asking any questions of the witnesses, and were committed for trial at the Municipal Court.

Locke of the Farm School Arrested!

The friends of humanity and justice will be gratified to learn, that "JAMES W. LOCKE, *gentleman*," as he is styled in the indictments, and who perpetrated the atrocious cruelties on the children at the Farm School, is now safely lodged in Leverett stret jail. He was arrested on Tuesday last, at the house of his sister, in Fitzwilliam, N. H., upon a Municipal Court warrant, by Constable Francis Adams, of this city. He submitted with a good grace, and did not put the officer to the trouble of taking out process against him, as a fugitive from justice. By this course he saved himself from personal inconvenience, and the officer from delay. He is a stout, hard-looking citizen, with a dark complexion, and black curly hair. Although the intellectual region of his cranium is well developed, the animal portion preponderates in bulk. This morning he will be arraigned on three indictments, for cruelly assaulting with a cowhide the boys, named Caleb M. M'Lennen, John Peterson, and Eleazer P. Wetherell. [Post.

Wholesale Lynching.---23 men Drowned!

The New Orleans Picayune of the 15th inst. gives the particulars of the most extensive application of the Lynch law of which we have ever heard. The scene of the outrage was in Phillips county, Arkansas, and in Coahoma county, Mississippi, on the opposite side of the river. It appears that a numerous gang of Counterfeiters had located themselves in those counties and had carried on their frauds to an alarming extent previous to the 5th instant, when the citizens rose up against them, organized themselves into a company, one hundred armed citizens, led by Capt. Bradford, Messrs. Lunnford and Spear, of Arkansas, and Squire Fonner and James Howarton, of Mississippi. These proceeded in a flat boat down the river, the most of them being concealed, and by making frequent landings, succeeded in capturing 27 men who came on board to trade, every one of whom passed off counterfeit money on the supposed boatman. Nine of them were subsequently tied together and thrown into the Mississippi, near island No. 69, and were drowned. Fourteen of the remainder met the same fate shortly afterwards. Six or seven dead bodies were seen floating at the mouth of the Aakansas river a day or two after this horrible tragedy, and the counterfeiters and horse thieves, panic struck by the outcry raised against them, were flying in all directions from their hunters

The men who have thus taken the administration of justice into their own hands, may, perhaps, find much in the circumstance of the case to justify, in their own eyes, the enormity they have committed. We are aware that in the frontier settlements lawless men not unfrequently band together in such numbers as to set the regularly constituted legal authorities at defiance, and thus to make it necessary for the whole of the orderly portion of the community to combine for their own protection and to drive away the outlaws who are preying upon them; but the necessity for the dreadful act of popular vengeance noticed by the Picayune, does not, to our mind, seem absolute; in this community the conduct of the perpetrators of it will admit of no justification, and we trust that there is sufficient energy in the legal tribunals of Arkansas and Mississippi to bring at least the leaders of the company to punishment.

The Indians.

The Madisonian publishes the subjoined extract of a letter, dated Fort Wayne, Cherokee Nation, July 22, 1841, to a gentleman in Washington:—"This frontier was thrown into a slight excitement about the 6th instant, arising from a charge preferred against some soldiers of this post by the Cherokees, for killing two Indians on the night of the 4th of July. The Indians assembled about three or four miles from here, armed for the fight, and determined to lay waste this post; but by the active exertions of the influential and principal men of the nation, the hostile feeling was allayed, and the soldiers were handed over to the state authorities, (Arkansas) which appeared perfectly satisfactory. The papers no doubt will make a horrid war of it, as is usually the case."

Alabama.

We have returns for Governor from all the counties in the State except five. The result is a majority of 7726 for Fitzpatrick, the opposition candidate. The remaining five counties will increase this majority to 8000 or upwards. The Whigs have gained four Representatives, viz. one in Randolph county, one in Dale, one in Talapoosa, and one in Lawrence. They have lost seven, viz: two in Mobile, two in Sumpter, one in Barbour, one in Chambers, and one in Autauga.

We have no hesitation in saying that the people have decided in favor of electing members of Congress by district and not by general ticket. All the counties but six show a majority for the district system, of 1774. It is not probable that this majority will be much if at at all diminished by the remaining counties.

Williamson, the Burglar,

Who was taken from this city some few weeks since to Philadelphia, to answer to the charge of robbing the jewelry store of Mr. Lescure, was, as is generally known, on examination released from that charge; and on the old matter of being found on the store of Mr. Finley, in Walnut street, was able to enter bail for his appearance. But, says the Philadelphia Ledger, before he was out of prison on these complaints, a warrant reached here from the East, requiring him back to Boston to answer the charge of some bank robbery there, accompanied with a request that he should be retained here on the complaint until a requisition should be obtained from Gov. Davis for the purpose of carrying him back. Notwithstanding all this, he was on Monday set at liberty. Williamson, alias Walker, has been a remarkably fortunate rascal.—How he came to let off, after requisition had been made for him, is something which is not exactly understood by the parties who feel concerned at the frequent escapes of this notorious burglar.

THE CITY.—To convey and idea of the rapid growth of Cincinnati to a stranger is an impossibility. One must be upon the spot, and see with his own eyes, the buildings springing into shape,—the piles of brick and timber,—and hear for himself the noise of hammers and the click of trowels. The number of houses erected this year will range between twelve and fifteen hundred, and the style of architecture is decidedly improved. The exterior of buildings now going up is more elegant than formerly,—the interior every way more convenient.

The mechanics are owners of the greater part, and they are practically conversant with the best way of combining elegance with utility. [Cin. Republican.

PEACH CROP.—We regret to learn from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, that the peach crop this year is in a very bad state. Those that have been brought to market are generally diminutive in size, and wanting in the luscious richness of the full grown article. The extensive orchards in Deleware and New Jersey, which in former years have rendered such returns to their owners, will this year return only hundreds where they formerly yielded thousands.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—A communication in the Journal of Commerce says, application will be made to the next session of Congress for the *repeal* of the law just passed on the subject of bankruptcies, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of its provisions. Should the appeal fail of success, is understood that some of the merchants intend to test constitutionality of the law at the earliest day, in the Supreme Court of the United States.

MURDER. During the night of the 10th inst., says the Natchez Courier, the notorious James Foster waylaid and shot down by the roadside an unarmed man, an overseer named Brown.—the brother of Foster was with Brown, (they were riding home together from Natchez,) and made his escape by flight after Brown was shot—his brother, it is supposed, being determined to take his life also. Foster is still at large.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 13th says:—The interments in the several cemetries of the city, during the five days since the last report, are 59—Three of the death are reported to be of yellow fever.—The favorable turn of the weather encourages the hope that the general health will improve. For three successive days we have had a refreshing shower, accompanied with a renovating and healthful atmosphere.

HEALTH OF NEW YORK.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:—The number of deaths in this city last week, was 224. This is the largest number which has occurred in any one week since the commencement of the present year. One hundred and forty six were children under five years of age. Fifty two died of cholera infantum, i. e. summer complaint. Twenty of marasmus.

The city of Mobile is again infested by thieves and incendiaries. Several attempts at housebreaking and robbery have been made, and combustible materials, which could only have been placed there from the worst designs, have been found under several buildings in the city. The citizens have taken prompt measures to protect their lives and property, and drive away the villians.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The Editor of the New Orleans Picayune has received a letter from Capt. Woods, of the Steamer Louisiana, stating that when near the Bayou Sarah, the starboard boiler of that boat burst. Five of the crew and one U. S. soldier, were killed, and four of the crew scalded. Twelve or fifteen soldiers are missing.

A LIBEL SUIT.—The Rev. Mr. Merrill, of Lowell, has sued the Rev. T. F. Norris, editor of the Olive Branch, for a libel, laying his damages at $10,000! The libel is alleged to consist in saying that Mr. Merrill swore to Avery's good character, when he knew that A. had been convicted of slander.

CARELESSNESS.—The New Haven Herald states that Samuel Cook, a young man employed in the Berytes mine, in Cheshire, was killed a few days since by the explosion of a keg of gunpowder, into which he dropt a spark of fire while lighting his pipe.

Mrs. Mary Porter, aged 104 years, died at No. 224 High street, Philadelphia, on Saturday night last. She was born at Mt. Holley, N. J. in October, 1737, and resided there during her long life until about 10 years since. She was intelligent, and retained a distinct recollection of many events of the revolution and previous thereto.

MELANCHOLY DEATH. Mr. Moses Phelps, of the firm of Kimball & Phelps, of this city,—was killed on Wednesday, at the residence of his father in Hubbardston, by the accidental discharge of a musket in the hands of a younger brother.

DISRESPECTFUL.—Five persons have been held to bail in $1000 each at New Orleans, on a charge of playing water from an engine pipe, at the fire in Camp street upon the person of his worship the Mayor. They refused to furnish bail, and were committed to prison.

BALTIMORE MARKET. The English news by the steamer Columbia caused an advance, on Saturday, in the prices of wheat in the Baltimore market. Sales were made at 130 to 133 cents for Pennsylvania reds. On Friday the price was 127 cents.

Major Gen. Scott, we learn from the Newark Daily Advertiser, is on his way to the northern frontier, where it is feared some disorderly and hostile movements are in contemplation.

MR. CHARLES E. HEATH, a merchant in Philadelphia, committed suicide in that city on Monday last by shooting himself with a rifle.

The Mobile Advertiser of the 10th instant, contradicts a rumor that the yellow fever had made its appearance in that city.

NORWEGIANS.—One hundred Norwegians recently left Buffalo on their way to Milwaukie, where they intend to settle.

England has now on the stocks or preparing twenty seven large steam vessels in addition to her present naval force.

The Cultivator circulates exten[sively] in every town in Massachusetts, and has large circulation in every State in the [Union,] particularly in the New-England States, [which] makes it a superior channel for advertis[ing].

MARRIAGES.

In Middleboro', Mass., 24th inst., by Rev. ... son, Mr. Henry E. Lincoln of this city, to Miss ... S., daughter of Levi Pierce, Esq., of M.

In Charlestown, Mr. Jeremiah Buel to Miss ... Beverstock, both of C; Mr. Wm. B. Flanders to ... Sarah Ann Hobart.

In Abington, Mr. Harrison Packard to Miss ... Hunt, both of A.

In New York, Mr. J. A. Hyde to Miss ... Keith, both of Bridgewater, Mass.; 19th inst. ... George F. Neill to Miss Mary Ann Gifford, ... Fairhaven, Mass.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. George F. Davis, ... bury, Ms., to Miss Nancy, daughter of Mr. ... Wilson, formerly of Marblehead, Ms.

In Lowell, Aug 19, by Rev. Joseph Ballard ... James F. Whitney of Westford, to Miss Nancy ... derson of Lowell.

DEATHS.

In Charlestown, 24th, Mrs. Nancy B. Wea... years.

In Westminster, suddenly, Col. M. Fiske of ... mingham, 70.

In Weymouth, on Saturday last, Mr. Azariah ... a soldier of the revolution.

In Groton, 17th inst, Martha Augusta, eldest ... ter of Jeremiah Kilburn, 23.

In Worcester, 22d, Mr. James Hall of N... ough, 53; 13d, Mrs. Ruth Barber, wife of Mr. ... Barber, 57.

In Rutland, Aug. 12, Henry H., only son of ... Rice, 1 yr.

In Northborough, Aug. 19th, Charles E., ... child of Mr. Caleb Maynard, 8 months.

In Northbridge, Aug. 9, Francis Wayland ... child of Rev. Lewis Pennell, 8 months.

In Spencer, James D., only child of M. M. ... of Syracuse, N. Y., 1 year.

In Framingham, Aug. 23, Mr. George E. C...

In Philadelphia, Aug. 13, of small pox, Mr. ... B., son of Capt. S. Allen, of Shrewsbury, 34.

In Texas, Sept. 12, 1840, Mr. Falaba Hinds ... Oct. 21, Mr. Hanson Hinds, 29, sons of the late ... seph Hinds, Esq., of West Boylston.

In Chelmsford, Aug. 16, J. M. Fiske, Esq. ...

In Roxbury, Aug. 21, Mr. G. H. Child, 26, ... Mr. Thomas Child, formerly of Portland, Me.

In Sturbridge, 25th ult, Lieut. John Taylor ... patriot of the revolution.

At Jones' Hotel, in Wilmington, N. C., on ... of the 16th inst, Mr. P. J. Carpenter, supposed about 33 years of age. Mr. Carpenter arrived the morning of the 10th, in the steamer V... from Charleston, evidently in the last stage of consumption, and being taken shortly after with ... of the lungs, died at night. He reported himself ... Montgomery, Alabama, where he had been engaged in school teaching, but belonging to Vermont. ... from relatives were found among his effects, ... Waterford, Vt., postmarked at Lower Waterford ... He had the best of medical attendance, and ... tention paid to his comfort. His remains were ... ited in the Episcopal burying ground, which ... were followed by many of our citizens.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the week ending Aug. 21, 53. Males, 28; Females, 26; Still ... 1.

Of consumption, 10, dysentery, cholera infantum ... inflammation of the bowels, 6, lung fever, 2, disease of the heart, 1, bowel complaint, 4, fits, 1, liver complaint, 1, canker in stomach, 1, teething, 2, canker, 1, ... 1, cholera morbus, 2, hemorrhage from the bowels ... infantile, 4, scarlet fever, 2, dropsy, 1, abscess, ... dental, 1, disease of the head, 1, rheumatism, 1, ... 1, intemperance, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKE[T.]

Boston, August ...

Ashes. There has been no change of an... importance in either description since the last ...

Coals. The market is without any change ... pared with the operations of last week; there ... been no arrivals for several days, and a large ... of the late importations has passed into second ... prices remain nominally the same.

Coffee. The market has been rather quiet ... the past week; the trade have operated less freely ... but few sales have been made either for ... Southern shipment; 200 bags St. Domingo, ... Cape, sold at 9¼c, and 500 do do, 9¼c; one or two ... good Cape, 9¾c per lb, 6 mos cr; 5 a 600 do La... Southern market, 11 a 11½c per lb, 6 mos cr; ... parcel St. Domingo, by auction, 9c, cash; 100 ... Cuba, 8½ a 10¼c, 4 mos.

Fish. But few Bankers have yet arrived, and ... pared with former seasons there is a *great* fall... in the catch. No accounts have been *received* ... the Streights fishery. The sales of the week ... been Shore Cod, $2 25 a 2 37 per qtl; large ... packing order, $2 50 a 2 56 do; small packing ... $2 37 from stores, none afloat; Haddock, prime, ... a $1 37 per qtl; ordinary 75c a $1 per do do; ... $1 do do. The return of a large number of ... generally with good fares of Mackerel, caused ... siderable reduction in prices; sales were made ... 1, $11 a 11; No. 2, 0¾ a 9, and No. 3, 6 ... per bbl; and at these rates most of the arrivals ... been sold.

Hides. An active demand continues to pre... all descriptions, and of late arrivals of Buenos ... the following parcels have been taken, princ... tanners in the immediate vicinity: 2700, weig... a 26 lbs, 15½c per lb; 8000 a 10,000 do do, 24 ... do do; 429 Cape Haytien, terms not transpired ... Laguira, supposed 13c; Buffalo Calcutta, ... tation, green salted, 13c; 6 a 700 Buenos Ayres ... ed, 8½c. An entire cargo of 40,000 California ... arrive, at supposed 12½c per lb.

Hops. The accounts from some of the Hop ... tricts in England are favorable for the growing ... and from others the high winds are said to have ... erably damaged the plant. The small stock ... kept prices up—duty estimated at £170,000.

Iron. A sale of old Sable was made at $9... ton, 6 mos; most of the dealers are asking $... and some hold out for $95 per ton. We have ... edge of any sales of new Sable or Swedes, and ... the former at $85 a 87, and the other $2 a $8... ton.

Molasses. The market remains without any ... terial alteration in prices; distillers evince no ... tion to operate at the prices asked by importers, ... sales of Cuba are consequently limited. For a ... Trinidad in store 24c was offered for New York ... ket and declined. 19c we understand was offered ... day for a cargo of Cuba recently arrived, for a southern ... market. A sale by auction of 25 hhds Porto Rico ... 25½; 22 do 17 tierces St. Croix ordinary 21 a ... per gall, 4 mos; 33 hhds Neuvitas do 21 a ... mos.

Salt. A cargo Turk's Island sold at $2... hhd, 6 mos, and a late importation of Liverpool ... at $1 50 per bag, cash.

Sugar. The demand has been very moderate ... out producing any change in prices. Sales ... have been 3 a 400 boxes Cuba brown, 7½ a 8... white, 10c per lb; 200 hhds Porto Rico, 7 a 7... sales by auction consist of 16 hhds Porto Rico, ... a 7 20; 31 do Muscovado, 6 25 a 6 55, 4 mos.

Tea. The late arrivals at New York have ... depressed prices, but no disposition is manifested ... the part of holders to urge sales beyond the ... wants of the trade. A large sale at auction was ... yesterday in New York which went off with good ... and fully sustained previous rates. 1544 ... Young Hyson, 42½ a 79½c per lb; 132 chests do, ... 76c; 5 hf chests Hyson, "extra," double chests, ... 110 chests Hyson, 58½c; 49 cases, ea 12lb ... 75c; 168 hf chests Gunpowder, 61½ a 95c; 200 ... boxes Gunpowder, 65 a 71½c; 300 12lb boxes, ... 50 cases ea 12lb cannisters, do, 77½c; 75 do ... 80, a 81; 77 hf chests Imperial, 64 a 84; 200 ... boxes Imperial, 62½; 50 hf chests Contract Pouchong ... 56c; 50 hf chests Pouchong, 48c per lb.

Wool. There has been a fair demand for ... fleece and pulled, and sales to a considerable ... have been made without any improvement in prices ... Fleece Wool comes in more freely, but the supply ... pulled is gradually diminishing. Nearly 1000 bales ... coarse foreign have arrived during the week.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, August 28. FLOUR. Our Flour market is not affected by the accounts from England ... Columbia, but the increased home demand, and ... light supply of fresh Flour, has advanced prices ... 37 c per bbl. Sales of the week consist of Genesee ... common brands, 6 56 a 6 62; fancy, 6 99; "Ad... Mills," 6 75; 300 bbls Howard St., 6 50, 4 mos.

...ickaburg, 6 31, 4 mos; Ohio, $6 25 for ...s, 6 37 for flat do. There is no Alexandria ...urg in market; Philadelphia, 200 bbls at

The market fully sustains the advance no... last report; all the arrivals of the week ... ready sale, at 80 a 81c per bushel for yellow ...and 82 a 84c for do round; white Corn, none ... 6000 bushels yellow flat sold yesterday, for ... port, at 81c. Of the supplies early ex...rrive, about 30,000 bushels have been sold ... at 80 a 81c per bushel. Oats continue ... in good demand; 4000 bushels Delaware ...; Northern are selling from the vessel at ..., not much doing; last sales North River, ...er bushel.

...York, August 23. Flour. The ten...rices run upwards; all the Genesee afloat ... 6 25; the news from England produced an ... 6 50; Ohio, 6 25 a 6 37; Michigan, 6 25; ..., 3 38.

A parcel of western wheat, fair, was of...37½; 1 35 was bid. Last sales of Rye were ...ersey and Northern Corn, 79 a 80c; Oats, ...Jersey, 45c.

...delphia, August 23. Flour has ad...e quote Penn. fresh ground, 6 50 a 6 75; the ...ce being refused for large orders. ...has proportionably advanced, and wheat to...th 1 35 a 1 40 per bushel; Oats are in de...2 a 43c per bushel.

...more, August 23. Flour. The ask...r new Howard St. is 6 25; since, holders ... to sell, however, at 6 12½; a sale of 900 ...y Mills at 6 25; Susquehanna, 6 25; Rye ...0.

Sales of good to best of Penn. red Wheat, ...1 36; Maryland prime reds at 1 28 a 1 32; ...ow Corn, 74 a 75c for prime; Md. white do ...ellow, 73 a 74c; Penn. Rye, 68 a 70c; Md. ... Md. Oats, 43 a 44c.

...ille, Ky., Aug. 14. Flour. The ar...rs to be a little more abundant. The stock ... Kentucky, which is taken from the mills, in ... at $6 delivered. Sales from store, in lots ... 50 barrels, are made at 5 25. Retailing by ... at 5 50 a 5 75.

... They are paying at the mills, 85c for good ... Corn from the country, 31¼ a 37½c; new ...18c; Old, 20c; barley, 72½c per bushel.

...TLE AND MEAT MARKET.

...on, Monday, August 16. At market, ...Cattle, 800 Stores, 4600 Sheep, and 1100 ...Some five or six hundred head of Cattle un...eral hundred of which were intended for

...Beef Cattle—Prices have further declined ...ities except the first. We quote first quali...a 5 75; second quality, 4 75 a 5 25; third ...$3 a 4 25.

...Quite a large number of sales were effect...ears old, were sold from $8 to 14; three ...from $12 to 19.

...We quote lots from $1 12 to 2 25.

..."Dull." 200 of the number above reported ...arket last week. Several hundred remain ... Lots to peddle were sold from 3 to 3½ for ...4 to 4½ for Barrows. Old Hogs 3 to 3½ for ...d 4 for Barrows. At retail, from 4 to 6c.

...York, August 23. At market, 1050 head ...Cattle, including 70 left over last week; 80 ...n the South, balance from this State; and 4500 ...d Lambs.

...ef market was very dull, and prices were ...wer. The sales reached 850 head at $5 to 7, ...g $6 the 100 lbs.

...and Lambs were lower, and all sold; Sheep ...and 4, and Lambs at 75c to $2 75 each.

...NEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

...s, new, per bushel	62	a	75
...Squash, per doz		a	12½
...Squash, per lb	1½	a	2
...eans, per quart	8	a	12½
...Corn, per doz	8	a	16
...oes, per half peck		a	12½
...s, new, per bunch		a	6
... new, per bunch		a	6
...new, per bunch		a	6
..., new, per bunch		a	6
...y, half peck		a	25
...ges, new, per head	6	a	8
..., per head	3	a	4
...bers, per doz		a	12

Fruit.

...erries, per box	12	a	17
...eberries, per box		a	6
...ts, per box	8	a	10
..., per doz	17	a	20
...s, " "	25	a	50
...Melons	12½	a	25
...pe do	10	a	12
Hamburg Grapes, per lb	62½	a	75
Sweet Water do	50	a	62½
Apples, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
...ears, "	2 00	a	3 00
Apples, per lb	4	a	5
...dried, white, per bush	1 50	a	1 75
..., per box	25	a	37½

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

..., lump, per lb	25	a	27
...firkin	14	a	18
..., new milk, per lb	7	a	10
...four meal	2	a	4
...per dozen		a	15
...fresh, per lb	8	a	14
...orned	6	a	8
...moked	8½	a	9
...allow, per lb	9	a	10
...whole hogs	6	a	6½
...oasting, per lb	12	a	15
...fresh	10	a	12½
...salted	7	a	9
..., Boston, per lb	8½	a	10
...Western, do do	7½	a	8½
...best, per lb	8½	a	10
...Western, per keg	8	a	8½
..., per lb	8	a	10
...Feet, per lb		a	8
...	6	a	10
...e Calves	5	a	7
...ens, per pr	50	a	1 00
...ys, apiece	1 00	a	1 50
...ns, per dozen	1 75	a	2 00
...n, per lb	6	a	12½
..., per lb	6	a	10

SEED MARKET.

...rd Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	
" white, per bag	10 00	a	
...Seed, per bushel	3 00	a	3 50
...ary Seed, " "	5	a	5 50
...Seed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
" American, do do		a	
..., Northern, per pound	12	a	13
Southern, " "	9	a	10
Foreign, " "		a	
White Dutch, per lb	20	a	25
Lucerne, or French	30	a	33
...hy, or Herds Grass, bush	3 75	a	4 00
...op, bushel, northern		a	1 50
Southern, bush	45	a	55
...rd Grass, "	3 00	a	
... "	2 00	a	2 50
...wheat "		a	1 00
..., per bushel		a	1 00
...g Rye "		a	1 00

...OAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

...e Ash, per 2000 lbs		a	8 00
...astle, do	10 00	a	10 00
..., do	10 00	a	10 00
...ey, do		a	8 50
...h Orchard, do do		a	8 50
...h Mountain, do do		a	8 50
..., per chaldron		a	6 50
...coal, per basket	32	a	37
...ern Wood, dry, per cord		a	6 00
...nary do do, do do		a	5 00
...try do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

PLASTER PARIS.

...ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 25	a	2 37

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	12½	a	16
Pernambuco, dry salted	11½	a	12
Rio Grande	15	a	16
St. Salvador		a	
Maranham	12	a	12½
California		a	12½
West-Indian	12	a	12½
African	15	a	18
Green, slaughtered	5½	a	5¾
Calcutta, cow, green salted	1 00	a	1 40
" " " light		a	
" dry	75	a	1 25

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	30	a	32
" country, per lb	27	a	29
Baltimore, city tannage	29	a	30
" dry hide	23	a	25
New York, red, light	22	a	24
" " middling	20	a	22
" " overweight	18	a	20
Boston, " slaughter	21	a	22
" dry hide	21	a	22
Slaughter Upper in the rough		a	24

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	70	a	80
Camden	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's		a	
" white lump	1 25	a	1 50
" 2d quality	1 00	a	1 12
" common	75	a	80

HAY MARKET.

Good Country, old, per hund	1 00	a	1 12
Good Country, new hay, per hund	90	a	1 00
Straw	40	a	50

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	33	a	36
" " " ½ "	38	a	40
" " " ¾ "	42	a	44
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	43
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a	40
No. 2, "	26	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	20

GRINDSTONES.

Per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a	20 00
do do do finished	28 00	a	30 00

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	14	a	15
2d " " "		a	

Peremptory Sale of Farm, Stock, and Tools, at Auction, in Westborough, Mass.

TO be sold on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 7th of September, at 1 o'clock, that large and valuable **Farm,** known as the Fayreweather or Henry Farm, situated about five minutes walk from the Railroad Depot in Westborough. The Farm contains about 180 acres of excellent land, well walled and watered, and divided into mowing, tillage, and pasturage. It is well adapted for a

STOCK FARM.

For which purpose it has been improved for some years past.

ALSO, on the same day at 10 o'clock, all the **Stock** and **Tools** on said Farm. The Cattle consists of a choice selection of Blood Stock, among which are Creampitcher, Alderney Bull, 4 years old—Cherry Cheek, Durham Bull, 4 years old—Grizzle, Cow, Blood—Blackspot, do. Blood—Blackberry, do. Alderney—Shorthorn, do. Durham—Redspot, do. Blood—Red Rose, do. Durham—Tidy do. Blood—Old Blue, do. Blood—Y. Shorthorn, do Durham—Belle, do. Blood—Danvers, Red Perry, Kittykuck, Blue Grizzle, Y Blackberry, Alderney, &c. 6 yearlings, White Perry, Cow and Calf, 7 Calves, &c. There will be sold in all, about 90 head of Cattle, which is undoubtedly the best selection of Stock ever offered at Auction in the County, two Horses and 90 Sheep, it being all the stock owned by the Proprietor.

Also, at the same time and place all the **Furniture** of said Farm, consisting of Waggons, Ploughs, and all the usual variety of Tools used on Farms. Also, a lot of sawed lumber, and 15 or 20 tons of English Hay, &c. For particulars, apply to CHARLES McINTIER, No. 5, Exchange St., Boston, or to FAYREWEATHER & CO., Westborough.

aug28—2w

Save your Money!

AND instead of buying new goods, pick up your Silk, Merino, M. De Laine and other dresses which have become soiled or faded, and send them to that old and well established Dye House in Boston, "BARRETT'S," from which they will be returned with every appearance of NEW. Goods returned in a week, and prices as low as at any other place, which may be proved by any one, by ascertaining what others charge before bringing to our office, where they will be taken as LOW, IF NOT LOWER, and done in a superior style. BARRETT & BROTHER'S,

aug28—3mo 35 Cornhill, Boston.

Daguerreotype Studio.

No. 62 Milk-st, opposite the Pearl st. House.

T. H. DARLING, (Professor of Photography, and Professor Morse,) importer of No. 26 French plate.

Miniatures taken in a style unequalled—$3 to $5. Instruction in the art $25.

☞ Cameras, Cases, No. 20 French plates, and every thing used in the art, furnished at the lowest prices.

Just received by the Steamer Caledonia, 400 packages of the above plate.

☞ Beware of Imposition. ☜

As several instances have occurred where Miniatures taken at Professor Darling's Studio have been exhibited as the productions of others, all will be marked "Daguerreotype Studio."

☞ Darlings's Patent Photometers for sale.

All communications (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

Any Editor who will give the above five or six insertions, shall be entitled to a perfect Daguerreotype Miniature. 5wis. july 31.

Keene Academy.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1st, and continue eleven weeks. The Female Department will continue under the charge of Miss Helen Humphrey.

Lessons in Music will be given at the Academy, or in private families, by Mr. James A. Woodbury, at $10 per Term.

Tuition, in the English and classical department, $4.

Board, including lights and washing, from $1 50 to $2 per week.

A. JENKINS, Jr., A. M., Principal.

aug14—3w

Gates' Academy, Marlboro'.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 7th.

Tuition, English, $4; Languages, $4 50; Lads can be accommodated in the family of the Preceptor for $27 per Term, 12 weeks. This charge includes tuition, board, washing, &c. Watchful care will be taken of the morals of pupils. The Ornamental branches will be taught by Miss Ann Bucklin. Those young Ladies who attend on her instruction will be charged 75c extra. O. W. ALBEE, Preceptor.

aug11—3w

For Sale in Medford.

A delightful situation, consisting of a House and ten rooms in it, nearly new, with out-buildings, and from 1 to 2 acres of choice land, with a variety of choice fruit and shrubbery, within ten minutes walk of the rail road depot and likewise of the church and a good school. Part of the purchaser's money may lay from 5 to 7 years, or it may be exchanged for a good farm well situated. Inquire of NOAH JOHNSON, on the premises. tf—aug21

Farm for Sale.

A SMALL FARM, situated in the south part of Framingham. For further particulars enquire of SAMUEL CURTIS, 15 Washington St., or the Subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BALLORD.

Aug. 21. tf.

Cash Paid for Wool.

AT THE WOOL STORE, near the Post Office, Worcester, by BOWEN & BEACH.

July 17. tf.

TO the Hon. S. P. P. FAY, Esq., Judge of the Court of Probate in and for the County of Middlesex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The petition of NATHAN N. DRURY, of Marlborough, in said county, administrator of the estate of ALDEN DRURY, late of Marlborough, in said county of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, intestate. Humbly shows that the just debts which the said deceased owed at the time of his death, together with charges of administration amount to the sum of six hundred and sixty seven dollars and sixteen cents, that the value of the personal estate of said deceased by the inventory thereof, duly exhibited in the Probate office is one hundred and forty seven dollars and seven cents; and the value of the real estate of said deceased by the said inventory is four hundred and fifty dollars. Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be empowered and licensed to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will raise the sum of five hundred and nineteen dollars and nine cents for the payment of his just debts and charges of administration.

NATHAN N. DRURY.

Middlesex, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Concord in and for said county of Middlesex, on the tenth day of August, A. D., 1841: Upon the petition aforesaid this day preferred by the above named NATHAN N. DRURY, administrator:

Ordered: That the said Administrator notify all persons interested therein to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said county, on the second Tuesday of October next, by publication of the foregoing petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Boston Cultivator, printed at Boston, the last publication to be seven days at least before the said second Tuesday of October, when and where they may be heard concerning the same, and make return under oath of his doings herein unto said Court.

S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate.

Copy Attest:—

aug21—3w ISAAC FISKE, Register.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

THE advertiser now offers for sale his excellent **Farm,** situated in the town of Rumney, N. H., 1 mile north of the Meeting house, and accessible by a road even and good. Said Farm contain 200 acres of prime **Land,** half of which is highly cultivated, and the remainder is covered with WOOD and valuable TIMBER.

The BUILDINGS on said Farm are in good condition, and all nearly new, and consist of a large and commodious one-story DWELLING-HOUSE, with SHED adjoining—a BARN 50 by 36 feet, and capable of holding 40 tons of hay, with good and extensive stabling—a SHED—a CIDER HOUSE and MILL.

Said Farm yields from 30 to 35 tons of hay annually, and has pasturage to correspond; it grows excellent corn, and all kinds of grain; it contains 500 young and flourishing apple trees, from the fruit of which, 30 to 50 barrels of cider can be annually obtained; there are also over 200 grafts, selected from the very best of fall and winter fruits, many of which are beginning to bear.

There is a large stream of water passing through said Farm, which presents a number of the best WATER PRIVILEGES for the construction of Mills known any where in the vicinity; and it is believed that these, with the Timber, alone are at the present time worth $2,000—and they are daily increasing in value.

The advertiser confidently believes that so valuable and productive a Farm as this cannot be purchased within the State, for anything like the sum he proposes to take. To a young, industrious and enterprising man therefore, a rare and valuable opportunity is presented. ☞ Price of the Farm, $2,500.

MARK H. CHAPMAN.

Rumney, N. H., Aug. 14, 1841. 4w

Southbridge High School.

THE Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, September 1st. The arrangements for the present are as follows, viz: The Principal will devote his time, in the department of instruction, to such of the higher English studies as shall embrace the larger part of the School. A gentleman of undoubted qualifications will give instruction in the Latin and Greek Languages and the higher Mathematics, &c. Miss Elizabeth S. Willard will give instruction in French, Drawing, &c. Mrs. Emerette A. Willard will give instruction on the Piano Forte.

From the patronage bestowed upon the School since its commencement, (now more than a year,) the Principal is induced to believe that he will be sustained in incurring the expense of employing a sufficient number of competent teachers to give liberal instruction in all the different branches of an academical education, and in making these arrangements so permanent that a systematic course of instruction can be pursued. A few of the most important articles of apparatus will be immediately obtained, for illustrating the principles of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Special efforts will be made to give assistance to those preparing to teach.

Tuition in English studies from 3 to $4; in the higher Mathematics, Latin or Greek, $4 50; French, or Drawing, each, $1 extra, for instruction on the Piano Forte, 24 lessons, $8; use of instrument $2 per quarter; fuel for the School Rooms will be charged to the scholars at cost. Ample provision will be made for boarding, at from $1 50 to 1 75 per week; and scholars wishing to board themselves, can obtain rooms and do it at a very low price.

GEO. A. WILLARD, Principal.

aug11—3w

A. S. JORDAN.

SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB.

No. 2, Milk, two doors from Washington street, Boston. Manufacturer of Combs and Pocket Books, Importer and Dealer in Fancy Goods and PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the **Tortoise Shell Work,** at the Fares, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of **Wrought and Plain Combs,** of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.

Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs.

Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.

Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils; Balm of Columbia; Fancy Soaps for Shaving and Toilet; Genuine Farina Cologne.

Dr. Church's Tooth Powder; Every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet Articles.

Brushes, a well selected assortment of every quality and price.

Miniature Ivory's, and Settings.

Gold and Plated Lockets, for Miniature and Hair. Balm of America.

☞ **Combs made to Order or Repaired.** ☜

DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

July 31. tf.

Valuable Real Estate in Framingham

For Sale.

The "Tilton Estate" so called, pleasantly situated in the centre of Framingham Village is offered for sale. The house and out-buildings, which are of modern construction, were built a few years since by Homer Tilton, Esq., in a very thorough manner, and possess every convenience for a genteel residence.—The land (1 3-4 acres) is covered with fruit trees, most of which are in full bearing, and embrace a great variety of the choicest fruit.

The proximity of this Estate to the Rail-road depot in Framingham, being but fifteen minutes drive, and to and from which a line of coaches run, three times a day, renders it particularly desirable for the man of business. The above will be sold a bargain and immediate possession given, by applying to C. P. & W. P. Sanger, No. 175, Washington st., William Buckminster, Esq. Editor of the Cultivator, or Obed Winter, Esq., near the premises.

July 31. tf.

The Franklin Insurance Company.

IN conformity to their act of incorporation, give notice that their Capital Stock is **$300,000:** and that they continue to make Insurance on Vessels, Freights and Merchandise, to an amount not exceeding $30,000 on any one risk.

They also Insure against loss by Fire, on Buildings, Merchandise and other property; and on Factories, not exceeding $15,000 on any one Factory Building and its contents. Office No. 44 State St.

FRANCIS WELCH, President.

Wm. M. Byrnes, Secretary. eop3mo—june12.

The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlem, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and its Cheapness."**

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gasses evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

E. Davis's Oxygenated Soap.

THE Improved **Oxygenated Soap** is a Cosmetic, and for Shaving, stands unrivalled. It is a composition in which pure Caustic Alkali is exhibited in its mildest form, united with a large portion of Oxygen—a substance so well known to be essential to life, that it has obtained, in its gaseous form, the name of Vital Air.

In external applications, especially when aided by the cleansing virtues of soap, it has a beneficial effect. It renders the skin soft and pliable, and preserves it in a healthy state; it gives it the bloom and purity of youth, and by its invigorating and strengthening qualities, enables the skin to perform its functions, known to be so necessary to the economy of nature for the preservation of beauty and the enjoyment of health. It removes all cutaneous eruptions, and is recommended as the best remedy for roughness of the hands, freckles, etc., that has ever been offered to the public.

The above, together with a good assortment of Windsor and Fancy Soap, is for sale in any quantity on reasonable terms by A. G. Peck & Co., No. 57 Kilby and 54 Water streets, and Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, No. 90 Washington st., and Geo. H. Chapman, No. 70 State st., up stairs, and E. Davis, Manufacturer's Establishment, Cambridge, Mass.

July 31. 6mo.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE **Manufacturer's Insurance Company** with a capital of **$300,000,** all of which has been paid in, and invested according to law, continue to Insure Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, manufactories, Machinery, Goods, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property against loss or damage by fire.

—ALSO—

Vessels, Property, and Freight against the perils of the sea.

☞ Stockholders in incorporated and unincorporated Companies, and partners in trade, may have separate insurance on their Shares, or interest in such companies.

☞ Explanation of the terms and rates of premium (by letter or otherwise) will be communicated to persons desirous of obtaining such information, at the Company's Office, 59 State St., Boston.

G. W. CARTWRIGHT, President.

SAMUEL HUNT, Secretary. 6mo—may22

Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. LEVI CHACE of Fall River, Mass., has been appointed my AGENT for the United States, for the sale of Rights, and the transaction of other business in relation to my **Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove;** and the public are cautioned against purchasing, or transacting business with any other person as an Agent. Said Chace has the power to dispose of Rights for States and Counties, and is the only person who has such power. J. L. LOTHROP.

june12—tf

Sea Elephant Oil.

6000 GALLONS of a very superior article, bleached, at 75 cents per gallon; warranted to burn as well as Oil usually sold from $1.00 to $1.25.

Also:—A prime article bleached Oil, at 50 cents per gallon, at retail. For sale by

CHAMBERLAIN & FOSTER,

Corner of Hanover and Salem streets.

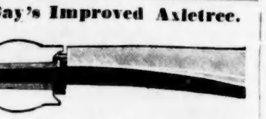
May 22. tf.

Union Hotel—Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS

Day's Improved Axletree.



N. C. DAY'S **Patent Improved Axletree** for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the Axletree and box, better than anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the Axletree from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved Axeltree, has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are duly cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by legal prosecutions.

I would further give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axeltrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.

Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

Hamilton, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the hair humbugs which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it will make the hair grow, and no mistake, at least on some heads. Geo. W. Eaton,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester; Chas Whipple, Newburyport.

SYMONDS & WHEELER are also agents for **Jayne's Expectorant,** a valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, **Asthma,** and all Pulmonary Affections.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which will effectually destroy Worms.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, &c. 6mo—june19

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 8, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch imensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of Dimos every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct 17— y

Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks,** made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms;** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ **Stocks** made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Farm for Sale.

PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 55 acres of **Land,** part of which is of superior quality, divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Wood-land and Pasture, with a convenient **Dwelling House,** recently put in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn,** and the usual out-houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres of choice **Mowing Land,** not connected with the above. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. M. SHUTE, 173 Washington St., Boston.

apr10—tf

Our Readers

ARE informed they can purchase **Dry Goods** at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St., at the lowest prices. At that establishment may be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings. Also, for summer wear, Linen Drillings, Gambroons, Astrachan and other goods. In particular, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, all widths. Constantly on hand Oil Cloths of every width. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.

Good Russia Diapers at $1 75 per piece.

☞ Families would do well to look at their assortment before purchasing. may8

Notice.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife, LOVINA WADE, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

LEAVITT WADE.

Canton, Aug. 17, 1841. 3w—aug21

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞ 7 Merchants' Row, near State Street. ☜

HOVEY & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Garden and Grass Seeds, Plants, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds for 1841,** comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality*. Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowells, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	Patridges Patent Forks,
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Axes and Hatchets,
Sugar Mills,	Trace Chains,
Corn Shellers,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Paint Mills,	Pick Axes,
Sausage Machine,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Cheese Presses,	
Hoes, Rakes and Scaffles,	

400 varieties of Flower Seeds, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100.

Grass Seed, Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c of the best quality.

Seeds put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* directions for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

Grape Vines of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

Rhubarb and Asparagus roots of the finest quality.

Strawberry Plants, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

Raspberry and Currant bushes of all kinds.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

Dahlias, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

Fruit Trees of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

Agricultural and Horticultural Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

☞ Editors who exchange with the *Cultivator*, are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and seed to the amount of $5 will be sent to their order. HOVEY & CO.

f13—y

Valuable Farm for Sale,

upon the Connecticut River.

SITUATED in Windsor, Vt., about one mile north of the village. Said **Farm** contains about 170 acres, about 50 acres of which is fine alluvial land, and under as high a state of cultivation as any Farm within one hundred miles of the same; the balance, fine pasture, wood and timber land. The **Buildings** are good, with all the conveniences necessary for a Farm; consisting of a **Mansion House** and **Farm House,** 3 large **Barns,** Sheds, Carriage House, Corn-barn, Piggery, &c. &c. Possession will be given any time after the 20th day of January, 1842. A more desirable Farm or residence cannot be found in New England. Inquire of NATHANIEL FAXON, Boston, JOHN MEARS, Esq., Dorchester, ALEXANDER WRIGHT, Esq., Lowell, or of the subscriber on the premises. JOHN PETTES.

N. B. The first of July would be a favorable time for a purchaser to view the Farm and crops.

Windsor, Vt., April 12, 1840. 6mo—apr17

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattresses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange fo Furniture and Feathers. 12mo—oct7

Carpet Warehouse.

CHARLES M. BRIGGS, No. 221 Washington St., opposite Franklin,) has constantly on hand a large assortment of **Carpeting,** of the following descriptions, viz: Brussels, three ply, super, fine, Painted and Straw Carpeting, Rugs, Bocking, &c., which he offers for sale as low as can be bought at any other Warehouse in the city. Those who wish to purchase the above named articles at wholesale or retail, are invited to call and examine before making their selection. tf. may13

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **31 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services. 13w—june19

One Price Store.

ALL Persons purchasing Goods for Families, will do well to call at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St. We purchase our goods expressly for Family use, and offer every article as low as it possibly can be afforded, adhering strictly to one price, thus enabling those unacquainted with the value of goods, to purchase on as good terms as the most experienced judges.

may8 KIMBALL & PHELPS.

Genuine Russian Kesan Soap.

THIS article, for Shaving or Washing, is superior to any other in use—as regards economy and quality. Gentlemen may depend on obtaining the genuine article at the lowest price, at wholesale and retail, by calling at 231 Washington St., (under Marlboro' Hotel. SYMONDS & WHEELER.

may15—tf

Pure Sperm Oil,

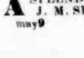
E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at Wholesale or Retail, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained **Lamp Oil,** of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct24

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

CONSTANTLY receiving, Ladies, Misses', and Children's **Shoes,** of every variety. Also Gentlemen's thick and thin **Boots** and **Shoes,** from the best manufacturers, which are offered for sale at 10 per cent. less than City prices. E. H. WARREN

Framingham, April 1, 1841. apr3—tf

Mole Skin Hats.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by

J. M. SHERBURNE.

No. 42, Washington Street.

may 9

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street.

may9

POETRY.

Among the squibs that were fired off in England, during the late elections, were the following:—

THE CONSERVATIVE.

"Qui consilia patrum, qui leges jura que servat."

When you meet with a man with a full bright eye,
And the brow that tells of the purpose high,
With the port of pride, and with gesture free,
And a frank and manly courtesy;
Who yields to woman and grey-haired old,
The respect in which each should aye be held,
Who insult neither will brook nor give,
Be sure that man's a Conservative.

If he is not afraid nor ashamed to own,
He believes in the Bible and kneels to the Throne;
If he bears on his banner the well-known line,
That "Kings do rule by right divine;"
If you find that he fearlessly takes his stand,
With Prelate and Peer for his native land;
For them or with them, to fall or to live,
Be sure that man's a Conservative.

If he does not blench, when fools run high,
But encounters the onset steadily;
Unswayed by a smile, and unnerved by a frown,
Firm for the people, as firm for the Crown;
Ready to venture, as freemen should,
Life and limb for his country's good;
But never one jot of her freedom to give,
Be sure that man's a Conservative.

Travels in Central America.

[Continued from our last.]

We had engaged a servant, a French Spaniard, St. Domingo born and Omoa bred, bearing the name of Augustin; young, and, as we at first thought, not very sharp. Early in the morning he asked us what we would have for breakfast, naming eggs, chickens, &c. We gave him directions, and in due time sat down to breakfast. During the meal something occurred to put us on inquiry, and we learned that everything on the table, excepting tea and coffee, belonged to the padre. Without asking any questions, or thinking of the subject at all, we had taken for granted that the steamboat made all necessary provisions for passengers; but to our surprise, learned that the boat furnished nothing, and that the passengers were expected to take care of themselves. The padre had been as ignorant and improvident as we; but some good Catholic friends, whom he married or whose children he had baptized, had sent on board contributions of various kinds, and, among other things—odd luggage for a traveller—a coop full of chickens. We congratulated the padre upon his good fortune in having us with him, and ourselves upon such a treasure as Augustin. I may mention, by-the-way, that, in the midst of Col. M'Donald's hospitalities, Mr. Catherwood and I exhibited rather too much of the old traveller.—When at dinner the last day, Mr. C. was called from the table to superintend the removal of some luggage, and shortly after I was called out: and, fortunately for Col. M'Donald and the credit of the country, I found Mr. C. quietly rolling up, to send back to New York, a large blue cloak belonging to the Colonel, supposing it to be mine. I returned to the table and mentioned to our host his narrow escape, adding that I had some doubt about a large canvass sack for bedding which I had found in my room, and, presuming it was one that had been promised me by Captain Hampton, had put on board the steamboat; but this too, it appeared belonged to Col. M'Donald, and for many years had carried his camp bed. The result was, that the Col. insisted upon our taking it, and I am afraid it was pretty well worn out before he received it again. The reader will infer from all this that Mr. C. and I, with the help of Augustin, were fit to travel in any country.

But to return. It was a beautiful day. Our course lay nearly south, directly along the coast of Honduras. In his last voyage Columbus discovered this part of the Continent of America, but its verdant beauties could not win him to the shore. Without landing he continued on the Isthmus of Darien, in search of that passage to India which was the aim of all his hopes, but which it was destined he should never see.

Steamboats have destroyed some of the most pleasing illusions of my life.—I was hurried up the Hellespont, past Sestos and Abydos, and the plains of Troy, under the clatter of a steam engine; and it struck at the root of all the romance connected with the adventures of Columbus to follow in his track, accompanied by the clamour of the same panting monster. Nevertheless, it was very pleasant. We sat down under an awning; the sun was intensely hot, but we were sheltered, and had a refreshing breeze. The coast assumed an appearance of grandeur and beauty that realized my ideas of tropical regions. There was a dense forest to the water's edge. Beyond were lofty mountains, covered to their tops with perpetual green, some isolated, and others running off in ranges, higher and higher, till they were lost in the clouds.

At eleven o'clock, we came in sight of Puenta Gorda, a settlement of Caribb Indians, about a hundred and fifty miles down the coast, and the first place I had directed the Captain to stop. As we approached we saw an opening on the water's edge, with a range of low houses, reminding me of a clearing in our forests at home. It was but a speck on the great line of coast; on both sides were primeval trees. Behind towered an extraordinary mountain, apparently broken into two, like the back of a two-humped camel. As the steamboat turned in, where steamboat had never been before, the whole village was in commotion: women and children were running on the bank, and four men descended to the water and came off in a canoe to meet us.

Our fellow passenger, the padre, during his residence at Balize, had become acquainted with many of the Caribs, and, upon one occasion, by invitation of its chief, had visited a settlement for the purpose of marrying and baptizing the inhabitants. He asked whether we had any objection to his taking advantage of the opportunity to do the same here; and, as we had none, at the moment of disembarking he appeared on deck with a large wash-hand basin in one hand, and a well filled pocket handkerchief in the other, containing his priestly vestments.

We anchored a short distance from the beach, and went ashore in a small boat. We landed at the foot of a bank about twenty feet high, and, ascending to the top came at once, under a burning sun, into all the richness of tropical vegetation. Besides cotton and rice, he cahoon, banana, cocoanut, pineapple, orange, lemon, and plantain, with many other fruits, which we did not know even by name, were growing with such luxurience that at first their very fragrance was oppressive. Under the shade of these trees most of the inhabitants were gathered, and the padre immediately gave notice, in a wholesome way, that he had come to marry and baptize them. After a short consultation, a house was selected for the the performance of the ceremonies, and Mr. Catherwood and I, under the guidance of a Carib, who had picked up a little English in his canoe expeditions to Balize, walked through the settlement.

It consisted of about five hundred inhabitants. Their native place was on the seacoast, below Truxillo, within the government of Central America; and having taken an active part against Morazan, when his party became dominant they fled to this place, being within the limits of the British authority. Though living apart as a tribe of Caribs, not mingling their blood with that of their conquerors, they were completely civilized; retaining however, the Indian passion for beads and ornaments. The houses or huts were built of polls about an inch thick, set upright in the ground, tied together with bark strings, and thatched with cocoa leaves. Some had partitions and bedsteads made of the same materials; in every house were a grass hammock and a figure of the Virgin or of some tutelary saint; and we were exceedingly struck with the great progress made in civilization by these descendants of cannibals the fiercest of all the Indian tribes whom the Spaniards encountered.

The houses extended along the bank, at some distance apart; and the heat was so oppressive that, before reaching the last, we were about to turn back; but our guide urged us to go and see "one old woman," his grandmother. We followed and saw her. She was very old; no one knew her age, but it was considerably over a hundred; and, what gave her more interest in our eyes than the circumstance of her being the grandmother of our guide, she came from the Island of St. Vincent, the residence of the most indomitable portion of her race; and she had never been baptized. She received us with an idiotic laugh; her figure was sunken; her face shrivelled, weazened and wicked; and she looked as though, in her youth, she had gloried in dancing at a feast of human flesh.

We returned, and found our friend, the padre, dressed in the contents of his pocket handkerchief, quite a respectable looking priest. By his side was our steamboat washbowl, filled with holy water, and in his hand a prayer book. Augustin stood up, holding the stump of a tallow candle.

The Caribs, like most of the other Indians of Central America, have received the doctrines of Christianity as presented to them by the priests and monks of Spain and are, in all things strict observers of the forms prescribed. In this settlement the visit of a padre was a rare but welcome occurrence. At first they seemed to have a suspicion that our friend was not orthodox, because he did not speak Spanish; but when they saw him in his gown and surplice, with the burning incense, all distrust vanished.

There was little to be done in the way of marrying, there being a scarcity of men for that purpose, as most of them were away fishing or at work; but a long file of women presented themselves each with a child in her arms, for baptism—they were arranged around the wall in a circle, and the padre began. Of the first he asked a question which I believe is not to be found in the book, and which, in some places, it would be considered impertinent to a mother who offered her child for initiation into the Church, viz., whether she was married. She hesitated, smiled, laughed, and answered *no*. The padre told her that this was very wrong and unbecoming a good Christian woman, and advised her to take advantage of the present opportunity to marry the child's father. She answered that she would like to do so, but that he was away cutting mahogany; and here as his questions and her answers had to go through an interpreter, the affair began to be complicated; indeed, so many of the woman interposed, all speaking at once, that the padre became aware that he had touched upon delicate ground, and so passed on to the next.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A LARGE LIFE PRESERVER.—The U. S. ship Delaware has on board, among other articles worthy of note, ten very long and large life preservers, each capable of sustaining in the water, more than fifty men, and the whole made to be lashed together in the form of a raft, so that, should the ship founder, the crew may be rescued from drowning at the time and should other circumstances prove favorable, may all save their lives. This, we believe is quite a modern improvement. [Express.

THE ERIE. Letters from Buffalo say that the examinations there had swelled the number of persons on board the Erie to three hundred.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 16, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Dear Sir,—I have come round to this place in something like a circumbendibus route. I left Springfield for Hartford in a nutshell of a steamboat, drawing only 20 inches of water—nevertheless we frequently felt the boat striking the bottom as we went down the rapids of the Connecticut. The water here is broken in its course by numberless rocks in the bed, some of which appear above the surface at this season—but the current is not swift enough to alarm the most timid.

Passengers pay 50 cents or $1 or more, according to the spirit of competition in the boatmen. I went down in 2½ hours, but it sometimes takes an entire day to go up the same distance, about 28 miles. In the ascent they go around the rapids, in the canal which runs beside the river. That you may know how we find our way on the water I will give you the explanation which was so satisfactory to a certain lady who had never been far on the water. As she was looking out on the foam at the stern she exclaimed, "how me know how sailors find the way—there is the road in the water as plain as the road to church!"

There is a railroad from Hartford to New Haven, 37 miles—fare, $1 50.—New Haven is a sort of country in the city; the streets are not paved—it contains many pretty buildings, and many quite wealthy people. I suppose a greater number resort there for the purpose of getting an education than to any other place in the country. The wants of the students furnish employment to many, and create a bustle, without which the place would be dull indeed.

In the Medical department of the College, besides the things usually seen in such places, I noticed a large number of paintings lately presented by Dr. Parker, the missionary to China—a native of Framingham. Some are as large as life. They represented the condition of the Chinese who applied to him to relieve them by surgical operations. You can have no idea of the variety, size, or appearance of the tumors, cancers, &c. &c. attached to various parts of the body, often of the weight of many pounds. Some are readily relieved by cutting away of fat, as it were in a bag, formed by the skin, giving but little pain; while others afflicted with tumors proceeding from the eye or vital parts of the body cannot be relieved. One case is related of SEVERAL wives holding a council to determine whether THEIR husband should submit to the removal of a large tumor; they finally concluded as there was some danger, that it was not best to let him run any risk, for he could get along very well as he was, thereby proving that husbands ARE VALUABLE in some parts of the world.

The Chinese are said to exhibit but little sense of feeling in these operations.—Are they blunted by the use of opium?—Or are they naturally less sensitive than the Saxon family? A variety of these representations show us but too plainly the ills which flesh is heir to.

The Library of Yale College is small, and the students are not allowed to take books from it till their third, or junior year! If it be the policy to keep them from reading miscellaneous works, it is completely defeated; for the students form Society Libraries, some of them quite extensive. It would be better to encourage them to take books from the College Library, selected by the faculty, than to suffer the students to select the worthless trash which is often found in their collections.

I can say nothing yet of Albany, for I have just come into it and am now quitting it for the west. I learned long ago that the Dutch had taken Holland—and from the bustle I see here I suspect the yankees have made an attack on Albany.

Yours truly, W. J. R.

Salting Hay—Salting Cows—Feeding Cows—Union of Churches—Major Jack Downing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

MY DEAR SIR,—I improve the present moments in writing a few words to you by way of mutual correspondence. I have now finished haying; I had a piece of clover of the northern kind, some of it very stout and lodged down, I mowed it in the morning or forenoon and shook it out well towards night. I turned it well; the next day afternoon it will be fit to rake and cart into the barn if it is fair weather, but if it is not quite dry enough a little salt will finish the cur—is it not a good way—I presume you have given us your mode of curing clover by but it has escaped my memory—will salting milch cows freely, have a tendency to dry up their milk? A neighbor of ours says that corn stalks cut green and given to cows, will dry up their milk, is it so?

I recollect reading the copy of a letter in the Cultivator last year, written by a man who apparently intended to reprimand you for intentionally omitting to give the description of the external appearance of a Universalist meeting house in a certain town which you had described now I would say for his accommodation, that if you give a description of Grafton (which we hope you may) that in Farnumsville there is a neat little meeting house built by the Methodists and Universalists together, the Universalists to occupy the house six sabbaths in a year, but I understand they do not occupy it for half that time, I mean with their doctrine; so that if he was travelling that way he might satisfactorily view its external appearance, if he had not been so accommodated by the public good that he could not travel at all; yet for ought I know, he may be a temperance man. I also recollect reading a copy of a letter written by a farmer in Sherburne, stating that if he made such and such improvements upon his farm, that he should have to keep a great many more cattle and build more large barns. Now, sir, I would enquire if he has been making improvements upon his farm this year, and if he has built any more new barns and likewise if his sons and daughters continue to follow the occupation that they did last year, as stated by himself.

Again, I would enquire to know what has become of Maj. Jack Downing—we should like to hear from him.

Affectionately Yours,

Grafton, Aug 1841. OBSERVATOR.

"Observator" will not expect us to answer all his inquiries at length in our paper, but we may readily reply to a few of them. A little salt on new hay, tends to prevent its becoming musty when it has not been sufficiently dried. It is believed that one peck to a ton of fresh hay will not be to much for cattle that have no salt hay. If every load, however, is salted, it may make a difference. As much salt should be put on the whole winters fodder, as the cattle would like if it were put in troughs. We think that salt has no tendency to dry up milk. A *few* corn stalks thrown over to cows may keep them from feeding on grass; and a *few* scattering apple trees in a large pasture are a nuisance; for cows will spend half their time in chasing after the apples—But a good and regular supply of corn stalks or of *ripe* apples will increase the quantity of milk and will not injure its quality.

In describing churches and societies we always intend to be as impartial as we are in giving political history. When two denominations of christians agree to worship *in the same house*, we consider it one of the best outward signs of brotherly love; and we hope to see a great number more societies imitate the example of the Methodists and Universalists of Farnumsville.

Our old Sherburne correspondent has not favored us lately; but we are expecting another one soon. Major Jack Downing has been out of sorts for many weeks past. He is not pleased with the extra session, and he does not yet know what to make of the President. Jack will never write anything more worth publishing, until he can see another Jackson in the presidential chair. He says the present incumbent is trying to imitate him, and to get the name of an old Roman, who never would change the opinions he formed in youth lest the world should laugh and say he had lost his identity.

Jack promises to come out again by and by. [ED.

Mission to England.

It is understood that the Senate, by a majority of two, have laid upon the table the nomination of Edward Everett as Minister, with a view to have his name withdrawn by the President. The rumor is that the Whig senators in the slave states are opposed to Mr. E. on the ground of his being an abolitionist.

On this subject the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser has the following remarks, which ought to be well considered by every northern man.

The readers of the Commercial have no need of being informed at this day that we are not abolitionists in the sense of the term that has become so deservedly odious; that is to say, we have no idea ourselves of interfering or encouraging others to interfere with the rights of the Southern States in regard to those peculiar institutions respecting which they are so sensitive, and the enjoyment of which is guaranteed them by the constitution.—Upon this naked question public opinion in the free States is sound—a fact of which the South ought long since to have been satisfied.

But let the people of the South of all parties pause before they ask more of us, or push us farther. Let them not, because we are ready to support and even to DEFEND them in all the rights secured to them by the constitution, presume farther to require that we shall become the advocates of slavery. Let them not require of us to believe in the HUMANITY of SLAVERY, or in its advantages, as political economists, or in the righteousness of the traffic in human flesh—in the bodies, if not in the souls of men!

Let the people of the South—let their Senators and Representatives in Congress beware, we say, of making such an issue with the North. And we now call upon the Senators of the free States, as one man—we care not for party upon this question—at once to take ground upon this issue if presented. We call upon the Whig Senators of Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey—to meet the question, if presented, in the case of Edward Everett; and should he be rejected upon the ground indicated, by an unhallowed union between the Whig Senators of the South and the opposition—let the Whig Senators from the North see to it that no foreign minister be appointed who is a slave-holder! God forbid that such an issue should be presented; but if forced upon us, we trust it will be met as FREEMEN ought to meet it.

SUICIDE BY A CLERGYMAN. John Sampson, a native of Ireland, aged 60 years, a professed clergyman of the Presbyterian church, put an end to his life at Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, by taking laudanum.

Supreme Judicial Court.

INTERESTING INVESTIGATION. His Honor Chief Justice Shaw was engaged in chamber the entire of yesterday, in investigating a case of an interesting nature, arising out of the following circumstances. It appears that about five years ago, Mr. Henry S. Carr, a clothier, residing in Newburyport, and who had previously been at sea, married a Miss Caroline Sweet, daughter of Mr. Ephraim Sweet, of the same place. After marriage they went to reside with Carr's mother, and continued there until after the birth of a child. In the interim rumors had got afloat, of Carr and his mother using the wife with great cruelty; rumors, which, from the evidence produced, seem to have been but too well founded. It is proved that Mrs. Carr, during his absence on a fishing excursion, left the house and returned to her father's, where she complained that it was impossible for her to put up longer with the cruel treatment she experienced from her husband's mother. That she was advised by her father and relations to return and await her husband's arrival, when a better arrangement might be hoped for—that she acted on this advice, but finding things grow worse when he came home, she again quitted and sought the protection of her paternal roof. That Carr entreated her repeatedly to return, acknowledging that she was not in fault, and that all cause of complaint on her part, should be removed; that she done so, but remained but a short time, when he turned her forth to the streets with her baby in her arms, destitute and unprotected, having at the same time no fault to find with her, but what arose from his mother's cruel and vindictive temper. That his wife, after his first separation, said to him, 'Henry, I am willing to go anywhere with you, to work for a living, to do anything you desire, except to live in the house with your mother. If you insist on my going there, 'tis better we should part, as under the roof with her, we cannot live in peace.—It appeared further that after the final separation, Carr met his wife's father in the street and asked him if it was not intended to have *that* child (alluding to his own) christened, and on Mr. Sweet replying that he knew nothing of it, Carr swore that he would be at the christening, and WOULD THERE TAKE THE LIFE'S BLOOD OF CAMPBELL, (the Minister,) AND THE CHILD BOTH.

Mrs. Carr continued to reside in her father's family until the 8th inst. when death put an end to her sufferings on this earth. For a period of two years since the separation, Carr never contributed to the most trifling want of wife or child, and now that the mother is removed to another world, he seeks to obtain guardianship of a child, whose life, according to the evidence, he has already threatened, and which child was bequeathed, by its dying mother, half an hour previous to her dissolution, in these simple words to its aunt, and present protector, 'Take my child as a mother, and train it up for the Lord.'

Police Court.

Nehemiah G. Tozer and Eliza his wife, accompanied by two helpless children, forming, in the whole, as miserable a group as it has been our misfortune to look at for years, appeared at the bar.—The parents charged as common drunkards. A feeling of humanity induced his Honor, to send the *quartette* to the Alms House for three months.

Francis Bartlett, charged with robbing A. Chalotte, of a pocket book containing $130—was ordered to recognize in $600 to appear for trial at the September Sessions, and in default was committed.

To Heaven via Tiverton.

Reading "Espriella's letters to England" the other day, an old but capital work on the manners and customs of the mother country, we found the following anecdote related of the Mayor of Tiverton at the time when Wesley and Winfield were creating so tremendous an excitement in England, that riots were raised against them, and these sometimes abetted by the Magistrates. The good Mayor was advised to follow Gamaliel's advice, and leave the methodist and their religion to themselves. "What, Sir?" said he: "Why, what reason can there be for any new religion in Tiverton?—Another way of going to Heaven when there are so many already? Why, sir, there's the old Church and the new Church that's one religion; there's Parson Kiddel's at the Pitt meeting, that's two; Parson Wescott's in Peter street, that's three; and old Parson Kerry's in Newport street, is four. Four ways of going to Heaven already! and if they won't go to Heaven by one or other of these ways, by thunder, they shan't go to Heaven at all from Tiverton while I am Mayor of the town." [Transcript.

IMMORTALITY. The universal impression that there are regions beyond the precincts of time and the limits of terrestrial space in which all the disorders of the present state of things will be adjusted and all the wrongs of this world redressed is one of the wisest and most blessed elements in the constitution of the human mind. But for the hope of a happy hereafter, there are millions of beings in the world to whom existence would be a burthen too heavy to be borne. That glorious hope alone sustains them under the pressure of the troubles, and toils, and trials of life. He, therefore, who could seek to rob his fellow-creatures of their faith in immortality, is the greatest enemy of his species, even supposing his own convictions in the non-existence of a future state were as strong as they are of his own present being.

FIRE. All the out houses attached to the alms-house in Albany, were consumed by fire on Monday evening.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

FRIDAY, August 20. In the Senate bill to revive the charters of the Banks in the District of Columbia, was taken up, the question being on agreeing to the amendment of the House, allowing the issue of notes of denominations between five and ten, and between ten and twenty dollars. The amendment was concurred in, by a vote of 24 to 14. Mr. Calhoun presented the proceedings of a meeting in Cocchland county, Va., upon the subject of public measures before Congress, and in approval of the veto to the Bank Bill, and Messrs. Mallory, Wise, Hunter, and Gilmer, members of the House from the State of Virginia, who are spoken of as abstractionists. Mr. Calhoun said he approved of the proceedings of the meeting.

The Distribution Bill next came up in order. King, of Alabama, proposed an amendment, the effect of which was to deduct from the proceeds to be distributed all the money paid for annuities. The amendment after considerable debate was rejected by a vote of 24 to 22. Benton offered an amendment, the effect of which was that no money should be distributed until the debts of the present extrasession are paid off. Mr. Smith said the amendment had been before voted on, but he would not raise a question of order, as it would take longer to do so than to vote upon the bill. The yeas and nays were demanded and the amendment was rejected, 26 to 30. Benton proposed a second amendment, to limit the operations of the bill to five years. The amendment was lost—yeas 26, nays 26. Roberts of Illinois, proposed an amendment to the Bill in favor of striking out the provision which did not a low any settler to enter more than 320 acres of the public domain.

The amendment was rejected, 26 to 28. Allen offered an amendment not affecting the Distribution Bill to take effect as to tea, coffee, sugar and salt, paid on the same. Lost, 23 to 26. Calhoun moved an amendment, the effect of which was to compel the States to pay back the $28,000,000, deposited with them under the act of 1836. Rejected, 27 to 12. Linn of Missouri, proposed a new section to the Bill, the effect of which was that the Bill should not take effect until the public fences were completed. Lost, 29 to 10.

Mr. Archer proposed an amendment to appropriate 500,000 acres of land for the purpose of land warrants—1st. Mr. King of Ala., offered another amendment in the spirit of many which had been offered during the morning, and which were intended to prevent distribution, in case of contingencies—the most important of which was the twenty per cent. proviso of the Compromise act, and designed if the Bill should be imperative, when it was necessary to raise a revenue beyond twenty per cent.

The amendment was debated for hours nearly, by Messrs. Mangum, Morrien, King, Cuthbert, Evans and others, when it was received 29 to 20.

The Senate adjourned at nine o'clock, so says the Intelligencer, after a session of eleven hours!

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING AGAIN. During the thunder storm yesterday afternoon a little before two o'clock, the conductor attached to one of the chimneys of the Bouton Hotel, on the South side, received a very severe shock by the lightning. The fluid passed down the rod as far as the roof of the building, which was covered with metallic composition; it then traversed the roof and shattered one of the wooden urns on the parapet wall at the northeast corner of the building; some of the splinters were thrown a great distance. The shock was felt slightly by some of the inmates of the house. It is strange to say, the persons in the neighborhood felt it very sensibly. We are happy to state however, that no other damage was done to the building. [Charleston Courier.

THE AROOSTOOK FOUNDARY. Two companies of the United States troops have been stationed at the Aroostook and Penobscot rivers, by order of the government, for relieving the state of Maine from the heavy burthen of sustaining a civil posse at those stations. This is an important movement, it being the first time that any United States force has entered upon what is the British nall the DISPUTED TERRITORY. Maine will still maintain her civil jurisdiction as heretofore, and will continue a few men to look after trespassers. The United States have now assumed the post of responsibility, saving at the same time all the jurisdictional rights of Maine. The movement is judicious, and honorable to all parties, and is a decided advantage to the cause.

BLOODY AFFRAY. On Thursday morning, in the neighborhood of the Navy scales, five black rascals made a desperate assault upon an Irishman named Peter Fury, a captain of a canal boat. He defended himself as well as might be expected from the attack of so many ruffians, but in the course of the unequal fight, he received a severe stab in the right side with a dirk knife by one of the negroes. He would have received a second wound but for the timely assistance of Mr. Mills Lewis, who fortunately succeeded, at a little personal risk, in wresting the knife from the possession of the scoundrels. The negroes were all captured the same day, and after a preliminary examination before Esquire Reed, were fully committed for trial. They are now safely lodged in the county jail. [Buffalo Commercial.

The Abolitionists in Pennsylvania have nominated a candidate for Governor in F. Julius Le Moyne, Washington, Pa.